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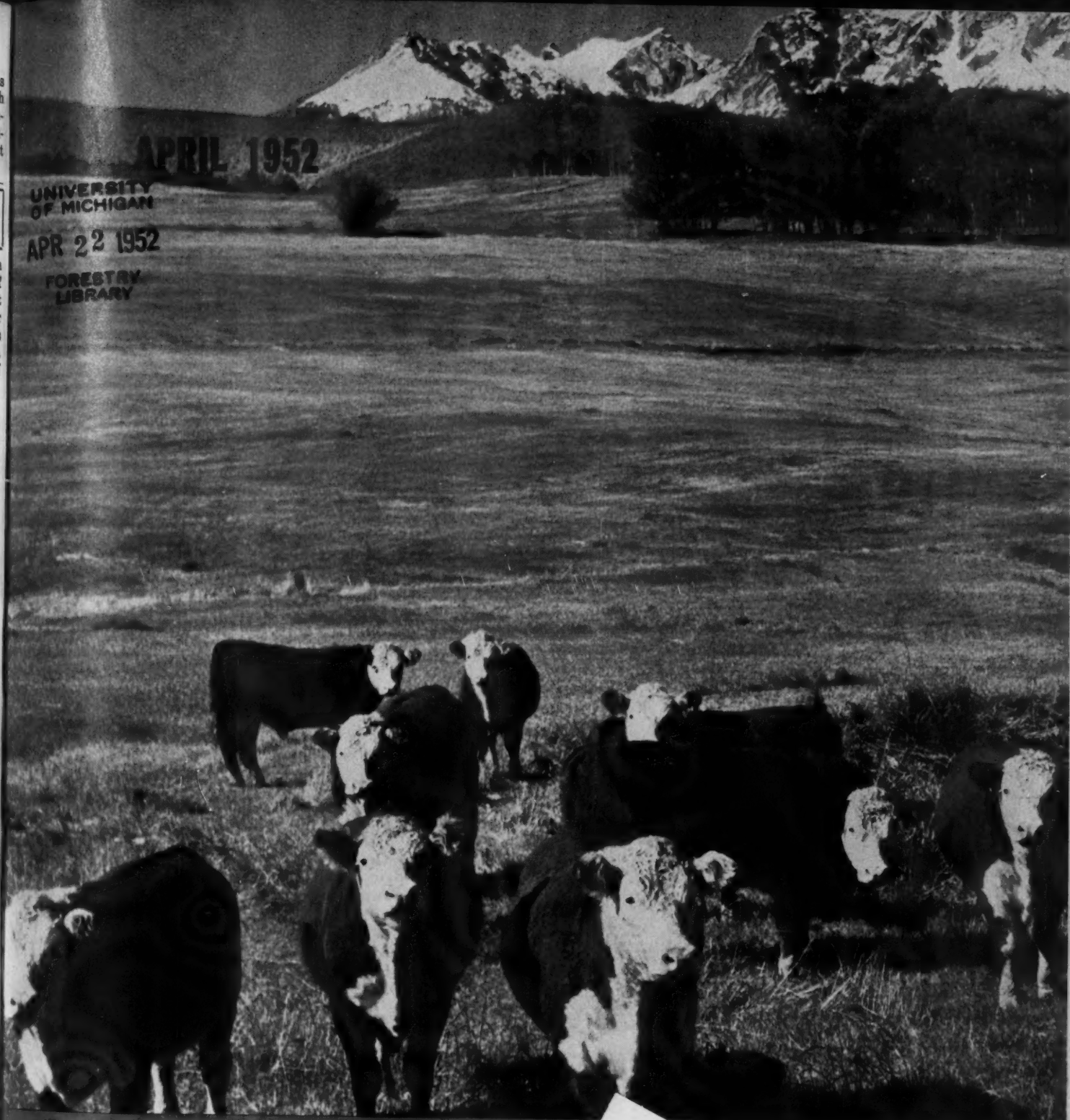
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CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

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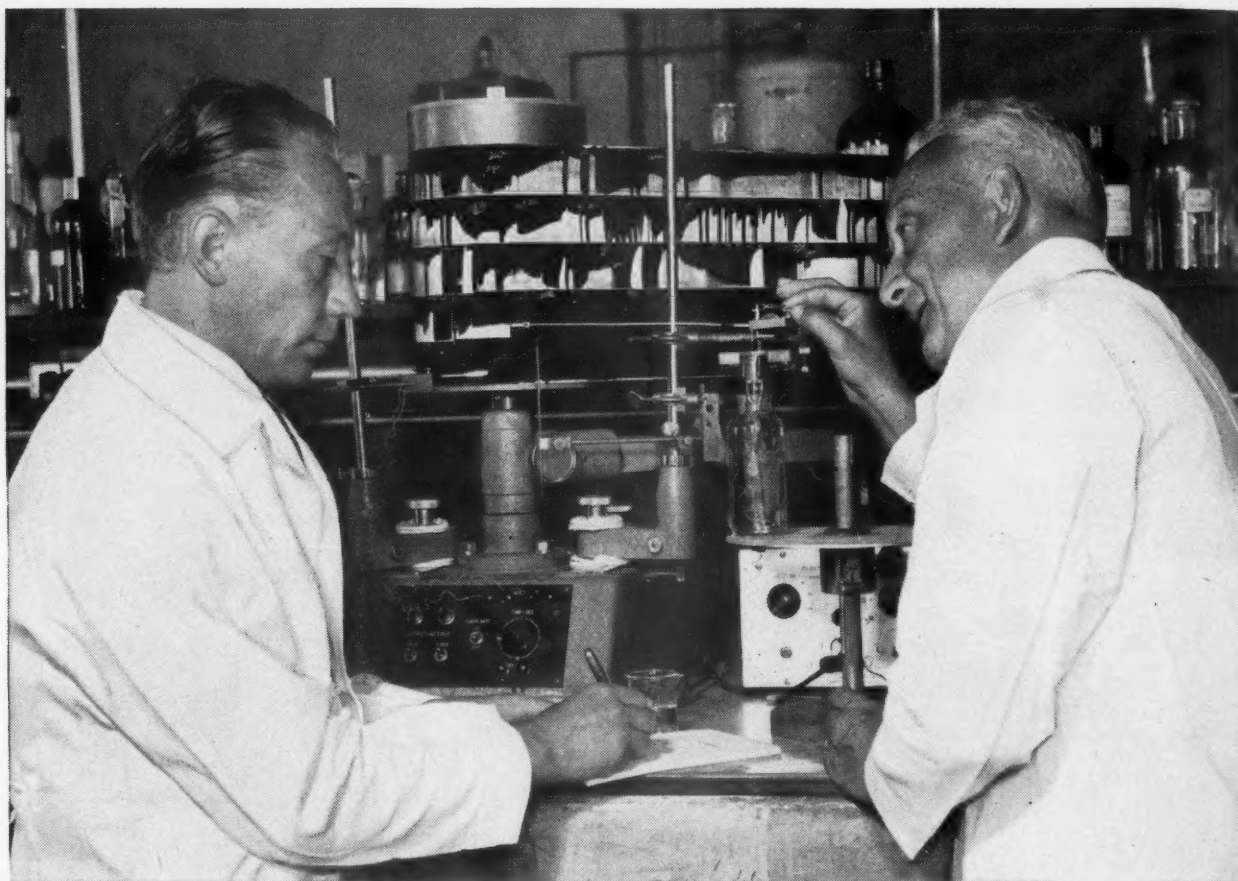
IMPORT REGULATIONS
CONTROL TESTIMONY

• SHIRT TAIL BILL

• F. AND M. DEFENSE

• STATE MEETINGS

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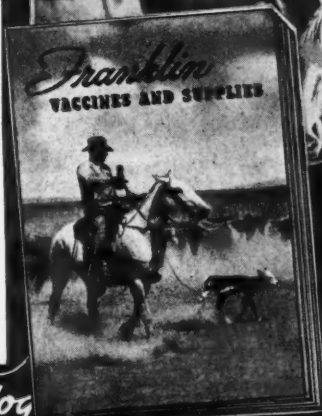
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To THE
EDITOR

F. & M. SUGGESTION—In view of the current outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease in Canada, I think every effort possible should be made to secure a laboratory to engage in vaccine research. If necessary, the livestock industry may have to help finance this undertaking.—D. W. Williams, Malheur County, Ore.

NEEDED PROTECTION — We are very close to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease here and are very happy that we have an association such as ours that we know has our interest in mind and will do all it can to protect this country. It brings to mind some of the struggles you had some years back over the Argentine importations. I think it was only through those efforts that the disease did not enter this country. I would like to see some action taken at the proper time and place as to the promotion of the sale of tallow and hides, which are losing their markets to substitutes; this is reflected back to the beef grower in less returns for a good product that has cost money to produce.—Otto Kiehlbauch, Toole County, Mont.

(Continued on Page 32)

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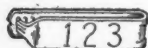
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RANGE SALES

From Denver: A fair volume of replacement cattle changed hands in the surrounding territory at fully steady prices. Bulk of volume moved in central and western Kansas, with a moderate volume in the Texas Panhandle and scattered transactions in Colorado and Wyoming. Destinations were largely to the Corn Belt and northern Colorado with a few to California. Numerous loads of good 800- 1,000-pound feeder steers sold at \$29-\$31. Good to choice 550- 700-pound yearling stock steers brought \$30-\$33.25, a few loads choice light yearlings \$34.50-\$36.50. Good and choice yearling heifers sold from \$29-\$32.00. A few loads good quality three- and four-year-old stock cows brought \$285 to \$295 per head, latter price paid on west slope of Colorado. A few loads good quality mixed age cows with calves at side sold at \$250. In the Texas Panhandle a string of 650- 700-pound yearling steers contracted for early April delivery at \$35.80, in Wyoming some mixed steer and heifer calves for early April delivery at \$35, and in Montana some fed steers were bought for May 1 delivery at \$32.50, these expected to weigh around 1,050 pounds at delivery.

From Billings: Trading was again very slow in the Montana area. Around 200 head of 5- to 8-year-old stock cows sold near Winnet, Mont., for May 1 delivery at \$247.50 per head.

Fort Worth reported: Very few cattle contracted due to the spread between asking and bidding prices. Some contracting was reported in the Panhandle and near the New Mexico and Texas borderline, including a string of good yearling steers from \$29-\$30 for October delivery. Two loads steer calves moved at \$36.50 for April delivery, and other calves at \$36.00. Some calves offered for fall delivery from \$34-\$36 were unable to find takers.

From San Francisco: Contracting over the far western mountain region remained extremely quiet with only a few scattered deals reported. In Utah four or five loads of medium and good quality steers brought \$27-\$30 for immediate or near term delivery. In the Stratford, Tex., vicinity, three loads good quality heifers cashed for \$33.25, and five loads dehorned steers scored \$35.25.

From Spokane: A modest volume of stock cattle changed hands over the Pacific Northwest at about steady prices. Demand ran mainly to short yearling steers for immediate delivery. Interest in stock cows was very slightly improved but feeder steers remained dull. Occasional transactions in yearling steers was under 60 pounds, also heifers in a few cases were at \$34 to \$36 and a few good quality, young, bred cows reached the \$300 mark.

First sizeable contracting of California spring lambs saw prices from \$27.50 to \$28 for fat lambs; several thousand at \$26, fat basis, mid-April and later delivery; 23,000 to 25,000 at \$30, fat basis, delivery Apr. 2 to 25.

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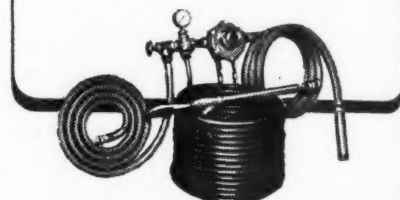
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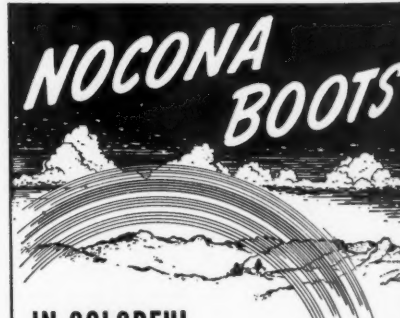
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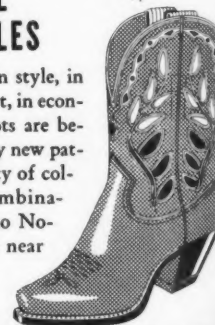
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The Lookout

SOME KIND OF export control is to be expected to be put into effect again by Mexico when her border is opened Sept. 1 (if no further outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease occur). The reasons are (1) so that she may protect her cattle industry and prevent the liquidation of breeding stock and (2) so that she may protect her new processing industry which has provided new wealth and jobs. Mexico, it should be remembered, has been moving meat out in the form of canned beef and pickled beef. Most probable export cattle will be the good quality kind not in shape for slaughter. Older cattle will likely be regulated to protect the Mexican slaughtering operations and the breeding animals to protect the growing industry.

WHEN THE BORDER OPENS, cattle weighting 200 to 700 pounds will take the full duty rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; animals under 200 and over 700 pounds will take $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. There are no quotas in effect. Our trade agreement with Mexico ended a year ago.

THE CANADIAN BORDER will not be opened sooner than one year after the recent outbreak in Canada or any subsequent outbreak. There is good reason for this. Our experience 25 years ago taught us that the virus can linger. In Texas the disease broke out 283 days after the last infected animal on the premises was killed. In California the virus remained alive 345 days.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, observers believe, will at least go along with the Senate in price control legislation. It has been felt right along that the House is more lukewarm on controls than the Senate. If this observation is right, outcome would be one-year extension of practically the same law we now have, which means that slaughtering quotas will continue to be banned. Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National believes that the slaughtering quota power can be even more harmful to the industry than the price control power, because with the quota power, quotas could be manipulated to break the market almost at will.

WAGE-PRICE STABILIZATION program is rocked by stormy departure of Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson from his government job because of the way President Truman has handled the steel dispute, is the headline today. If wages are to be raised in the substantial fashion indicated it might endanger the whole control effort, said Senator Maybank, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. If wages are not controlled, why control prices?

"MATERIAL PRICE GAINS" are seen for cattle in the fall. The USDA believes they may match or go above current prices on choice grade steers. The department said a reduced number of cattle going on feed now may bring higher prices when the bulk of cattle on feed this winter has been marketed. Price increases are more likely for lower grade cattle which will go on grass, the department said.

HOG PRICES are also expected to climb "rather steadily." Prices this coming summer may reach corresponding 1951 prices, says the department.

IT WAS THOUGHT by the department that lamb prices for 1952 would be lower than the 1951 average. A slightly larger slaughter in prospect and the lower average price for wool would contribute to the price drop, the department said.

THE INVENTORY VALUE of livestock found on western farms and ranches approximates $4\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars. The cash farm income obtained from the sale of such is the largest single source of revenue to western agriculture. The West uses about three-fourths of its total land area for livestock grazing. In addition, feed output from over 70,000,000 acres of western dry and irrigated cropland contributes heavily to western meat animal production.

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Its new F-head power plant—the 90-horsepower Hurricane 6, producing more power for its size than any six in America.



It has a 7.6 compression ratio but uses regular-grade gas. In the Aero Willys, you loaf along at 60 and cruise comfortably at 75. And you top every other full-size car on mileage—with overdrive, up to 35 miles per gallon.

Its "air-borne" ride—remarkable smoothness and quietness, brought about by new springing and a drive system floated on rubber pillows from engine to rear axle. You get helicopter-pilot visibility in the Aero Willys... see all fenders from the driver's seat... a panoramic view all around.

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April, 1952

Planting Distrust

STOCKMEN, and fair-minded citizens in general, are disturbed about some radio broadcasting done last month by actor-turned-commentator Robert Montgomery. Employing a confident delivery and imparting to his material a tone of complete information about his subject, he has capitalized on the current popularity of casting aspersions at all government agency activity. By backing this up with a sly leer at the nation's cattleman, he has managed to stir up some sensational-sounding but ill-founded reasons for dissatisfaction where no dissatisfaction is justified.

Mr. Montgomery will have a hard time proving his comment that no foot-and-mouth disease has ever existed in Mexico and that the thing the joint commission has been valiantly fighting since late 1946 is possibly some other "non-infectious malady such as 'weed fever'." (And, incidentally, we might point out that "non-infectious" is hardly the word for a scourge that spread as widely and expensively as this one did.) Aside from the burden of proof, however—which in any event appears to weigh lightly on him—the harm such broadcasts can do goes much deeper, sponsored as it is by such an influential backer as Life Magazine.

In using his radio time to plant ideas on millions of "easy" listeners who happily drink in everything given to them in this way, he at the same time fosters mistrust and suspicion and undermines confidence. It is rather amazing that any intelligent person would question the accuracy of the diagnosis of this malady, when not only our own scientists (who are the equal of any in the world), but those of the Pirbright Laboratory in England, have positively identified it from specimens sent to them as foot-and-mouth disease—and at least one of their leading authorities has also made personal observations in Mexico.

The layman, of course, cannot tell from his own observations what such diseases are; but he can accurately determine the effects not only from the disease standpoint but from the economic standpoint upon the whole livestock industry of a country. It killed many of

the younger animals which were affected with it and destroyed the usefulness of many breeding and dairy animals. Many of the females become sterile and many of the dairy cows never regain their full usefulness as milk producers and eventually have to be weeded out of the dairy herds.

A similar disease outbreak in the United States would endanger the livestock industry and the whole economy of the country. There would be quarantines, state against state, and the effect on the great consuming population east of the Mississippi River would be disastrous—not only in price but in slashing needed meat supplies. As it is, the amount spent in eradicating the scourge in Mexico has been well worth spending . . . and, incidentally, it fell considerably short of the \$200,000,000 suggested in Mr. Montgomery's broadcasts.

There was, as we say, much more than the cattlemen's welfare at stake in this—involved was the interest of a good part of the economy of the country as a whole. It is a disservice to the people of this nation to make them doubt the integrity of a department like the Bureau of Animal Industry which has long been recognized as one of our most honest and efficient. Nothing is to be gained from such action except the temporary per-

sonal satisfaction of the speaker's ego, and some unnecessary muddying of the waters.

The Sound Way

BEFORE Congress decides what to do with price and wage controls authorized in the Defense Production Act which expires June 30, it would do well to examine the situation in Canada, says the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. It would find the answer there to the question of whether or not a country with a highly developed economy can carry on a defense program without wage and price controls.

The answer, says the chamber, is yes:

"While Canada's population is smaller than ours, its highly developed economy is similar and comparable to that of the United States. While this country has undertaken a huge defense program, Canada—considering the population difference—has launched an equally large one.

"Since the Korean war began, Canada has not experienced any greater inflation than has the U. S. All other factors excluded, she would have experienced some because of the inflation that was generated in this country and the close relationship of her economy with ours.

"The consumer's price index in Canada has risen slightly more than in this country, but she has enacted much higher excise and sales taxes and they have been reflected in increased prices.

"Canada has increased government spending more than 50 per cent since the Korean fighting began—approximately the same increase in the U. S.

"But Canada has chosen to live within her means. She has spent what she decided she could finance. And she has raised nearly half of needed additional revenue through sales and excise taxes—that is, taxes which discourage spending.

"Canada has followed an energetic policy designed to bring the flow of spending into better alignment with the available flow of consumer goods and services. She has done this with higher interest rates, tightened credit, increased taxes and avoidance of deficit financing.

"She decided wage and price controls were impractical."

BIG HAND OF BIG GOVERNMENT



*News Item—The federal government currently is taking nearly 80 cents out of every dollar collected in taxes from American citizens.

DEFENSE AGAINST F. AND M. DISEASE

FOOT-AND-MOUTH disease remains the greatest threat to our livestock industry. Should it break out in this country and get out of control, meat, milk, leather, wool and medicinal products of animal origin might be reduced by 25 per cent.

An epizootic now raging in Europe, recent outbreaks in Venezuela, Colombia, and now in Canada—all attest to the elusiveness and "tricky" quality of this most dreaded of livestock diseases.

Know Your Enemy

The disease is caused by a filtrable virus of which there are now six distinct immunologic types. It affects cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants and swine—in fact, all animals both domesticated and wild with the cloven foot. Man may become infected but such cases are rare, of mild character and of no public health significance.

Foot-and-mouth disease spreads rapidly from animal to animal and from herd to herd. It may also be transmitted by contaminated feed and other materials. A man could carry the infection on his shoes from his own farm to that of his neighbor.

The disease takes its name from visible external symptoms. Vesicles, or blisters, appear on the tongue and about the mouth, on the skin above the hoof line, on the skin between the toes of the foot, on teats and udders, and on snouts of swine. These blisters usually rupture within 24 hours and form red, granular

erosions. Fever and marked salivation, or "slobbering," accompany these early symptoms.

The foot lesions cause lameness. In bad cases there may be separation and shedding of the hoof wall. The sick animals eat and drink with great difficulty or not at all. They lose weight. There is a marked reduction of milk flow in dairy herds, and relatively few recovered animals ever attain full milk flow again. Pregnant animals often abort, while breeding animals frequently become sterile. Death losses are usually low for adult animals, but losses of young animals often range as high as 50 per cent.

Planned Defense Measures

Vigilance is our greatest protection against foot-and-mouth disease. The Bureau of Animal Industry, under the law, provides primary protection at our ports of entry. Neither susceptible animals nor their fresh meats are allowed entry from countries where the disease exists.

Should the disease pierce our border defense, the bureau, working cooperatively with state livestock sanitary officials, would stamp out the disease through a strict program of inspection, quarantine, slaughter of diseased and exposed animals, and disinfection of contaminated premises.

In recent years the bureau has been training key personnel to diagnose foot-and-mouth disease and other foreign plagues. These men are placed strategically throughout the country. One is only a few hours from your place.

Prompt reporting of an outbreak is the first requisite for success in eradicating foot-and-mouth disease, if it should

pierce our outer defense. That is a job for the livestock owner, the practicing veterinarian, the county agent, the experiment station worker, or any other person who has evidence of the infection. If you do have credible evidence of the disease, you should report it immediately to your state livestock sanitary official or to the representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry in your state. The prepared plan of operation can then be put into prompt action in time to eradicate the infection economically.

Past Experience Costly

Foot-and-mouth disease has appeared in the United States in 1870, 1880, 1884, 1902, 1908, 1914, twice in 1924 and once in 1929. These appearances, with the exception of the one in 1914, were of relatively short duration and limited to small areas. However, the cost of eradicating the six outbreaks during the twentieth century has been estimated at \$8,000,000 to the federal government; costs to states and indirect losses amounted to at least \$174,000,000.

The outbreak of 1914 was the most severe and extensive ever known in this country. It was discovered near Niles, Mich., in October 1914 and was not eradicated until May 1916. The infection spread into 22 states and the District of Columbia. Even the Union Stock Yards at Chicago became contaminated and was closed.

The United States has gained further experience through its cooperation with Mexico to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in that nation. Since early in 1941 the two governments have worked together to protect the livestock industries of both countries. Because the infection had become so widespread before an eradication program was started, vaccination was used for a time in conjunction with the other measures that had proved successful in the United States. In a period of 2½ years, approximately 60,000,000 vaccinations were administered, and by the end of 1951 nearly a million animals had been eradicated.

Your Part of the Job

Things to do to help protect your livestock and the meat supply of the nation from this dread disease:

Watch your herds closely to determine if unusual disease symptoms are present.

Report immediately any suspicious symptoms to your state livestock sanitary official or to the representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry in your state.—Bureau of Animal Industry.

ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Last month former actor Robert Montgomery made a brace of radio broadcasts in which he questioned that foot-and-mouth disease has really existed in Mexico (while this country has in the past few years joined in the campaign to wipe out a heavy outbreak of it there); he dismissed it as being possibly "weed fever." Commentator Montgomery has been asked to appear at a hearing by the House Committee on Agriculture.

THIS MONEY WORKS FOR YOU



Here comes the postman with another load, as the American National's membership dues come rolling in. Carrier George Campbell, who has delivered the mail for many years to the association offices in Denver, left this record-breaking pack on Mar. 24. In one delivery alone there were 427 pieces in return-postage-guaranteed envelopes. The busy crew that waded into the job of writing receipts and posting amounts agreed that it may be hard work, but "that's what makes the mare go!" These dues make it possible to fight the battle for the nation's cattlemen... Keep pourin' 'em in! Note to non-members: Dues are 7 cents a head, minimum \$10.



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April, 195



In the following pages some of the basic facts about grass and grazing are simply told and entertainingly illustrated. Maybe you are interested in these things but have shied away from the dry and heavy style in which such facts usually are presented. If so, try Shirt Tail Bill's Range Book.

(Copyright 1952)

BY FLOYD D. LARSON, PICTURES BY J. A. SINGLEY

SHIRT TAIL BILL'S RANGE BOOK

THE CAMPFIRE IS BURNING BRIGHT, AND IT ISN'T time to lay out the bedroll yet, so let's throw a log on the fire and talk over a few things.

Between the basic wealth of the soil and money in the bank for you lie two intermediate steps—grass and meat (wool, too, if you are a sheepman). You probably know someone who can give you the pedigree of a prize bull or ram for ten generations back, yet couldn't tell you the common names of the five chief forage plants on his range. Maybe that is because grass shifts for itself pretty well. But, like any other crop, grass does better under good management.

First Chat—Soil Is Alive

IT takes good feed to make good livestock, and it takes rich soil to make good feed. So suppose we begin at the beginning and talk about soil.

Only drugstore cowboys can ride fancy horses all the time. No doubt at some time or other you have had to dig post-holes. Do you remember that the first few shovels full of loose brown earth spaded out easily? But soon you hit hard yellow dirt that maybe even required a crowbar to loosen it.

You probably noticed that all of the plant roots were in that loose brown near the surface. That brown earth with the roots in it is soil. It is as different from the hard yellow dirt below as you are from a corpse!

It is hard to think of that spadeful of soil as being alive. But it is alive! At least it is alive in the sense that it is the home of billions of living, breathing, working tiny bugs or bacteria too small to be seen with the naked eye. And it is these



A Post-Hole Soil Study

bacteria that make the soil fertile and productive. Of course a few kinds are harmful and destructive, and these are the ones that we hear most about. By far the great majority of them are beneficial and necessary. They are the chemists of the soil.

They work on nitrogen, phosphate, potash, iron and other necessary plant elements and change these into plant foods. For until the bacteria work on these essential elements and change them somewhat, they are not in a form usable by the plant roots—no matter how abundant these minerals are in the earth.

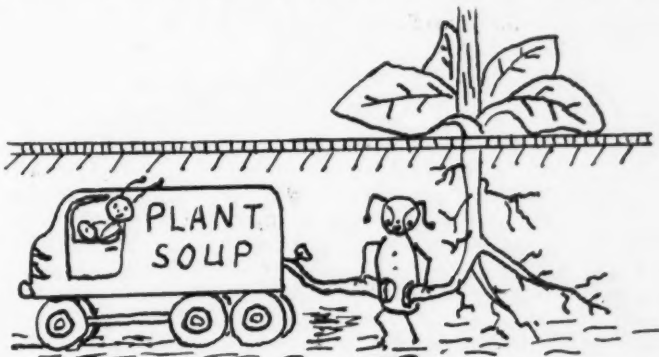
Bacteria and earthworms also help to stir up the soil and keep it loose and spongy.

Without the enrichment caused by the soil-bacteria land just simply couldn't produce a crop.



Bacteria Are the Chemists of the Soil

This shallow layer of soil, this factory of plant food, is the real goose that lays the golden eggs of profit in your livestock business. As a good businessman the stockman never allows erosion to wash away this soil layer because it took



Bacteria Change Soil Mineral to Plant Food

Mother Nature millions of years to produce it and would take her just as long to produce you a new one.

Soil produced under a dry climate has a great store of extra nutrients to begin with. Under a grass cover soil-bacteria make about as much new plant food available to the plants each year as is used by the crop itself. Also the grazing animals are returning much of the plant foods to the soil in the manure.

The soil and the plant cover are dependent upon each other. Each helps the other, and when one suffers both suffer. And when either suffers, your pocketbook suffers too. And, Brother, that's bad!



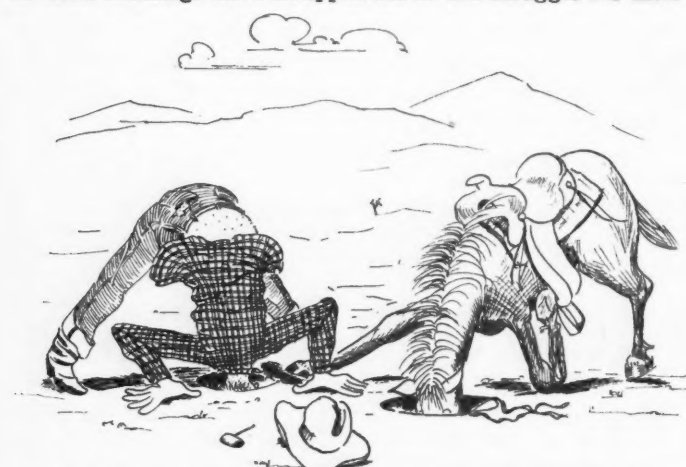
Bacteria and Angle Worms Stir Up the Soil and Keep it Loose

Second Chat—Roots Fight Each Other for Moisture

LET'S get down to grassroots. Roots are something we don't know very much about. We seldom see them and don't think much about them, but some interesting activity goes on down there under the soil surface that we need to know more about.

Competition, or the old law of Survival of the Fittest, is one of the primary laws of the plant world, just the same as it is of the animal world. We see a snake with a mouse, or a hawk snatching its prey, and are thus reminded continually of this grim struggle in the animal world. In the plant world

the same struggle goes on all around us, but is less spectacular and so escapes our attention. For example, in the spring we may notice many young seedlings growing beneath the older forage. After the dry months of summer almost all of these seedlings have disappeared. In the struggle for mois-



Let's take a look at what goes on beneath the surface

ture and light these seedlings died because they couldn't compete with the old, established plants. If the older grass had hands and reached down and strangled the young seedlings it would be just a quicker way of doing what actually takes place.

Roots of different plants compete or fight with each other for both soil nutrients and for moisture, but in a dry climate the fight is mostly for moisture. We have already explained that dry-climate soils are almost always rich in soil nutrient. Since nutrients are plentiful but moisture is not, naturally the fight develops over getting possession of the moisture. Moisture in this case is called the limiting factor to plant growth.

We get some ideas of why the struggle for moisture is so critical when we realize that it takes as much as 800 pounds of water to produce one pound of dry forage.

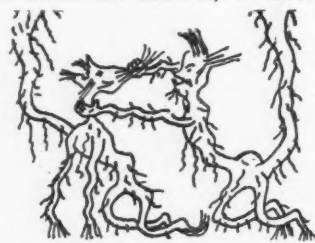
Root are of three kinds:

The tap root, which is on the order of a carrot or parsnip only thinner usually, is the kind of root found on many flowers, weeds, brush and browse. It goes through a number of layers of the soil but has only a few small lateral or side branches and so occupies the soil in only a narrow circle from the main root. Thus it depends to quite an extent on sub-soil (or lower soil) moisture.

The shallow fibrous root has a mass of small, thin roots near the surface of the soil—like, for instance, common lawn grass and blue grama grass. This type of root is found on many of the common western sod grasses. The roots occupy a wide circle from the plant itself but only in the first six or eight inches of soil.

The deep fibrous root has many small spreading roots near the surface (though usually not as many as the shallow fibrous root type) and also larger main roots, much branched, extending deep into the subsoil. Thus the deep fibrous root occupies a considerable area in each layer of the soil.

Now, each of these types of root system has its advantages. The deep fibrous root system is very well adapted to a deep soil in a climate where rainfall is sufficient to wet the soil far below the surface. The plant can then draw moisture either from near the surface or from the subsoil, whichever has the moisture. The shallow fibrous root is at best advantage in a dry or semi-dry climate. In such a climate moisture is not sufficient to go deep into the soil. Also, moisture from light summer rains is drawn to the surface again and again and evaporates in the hot sun without penetrating the soil layer more than an inch. The

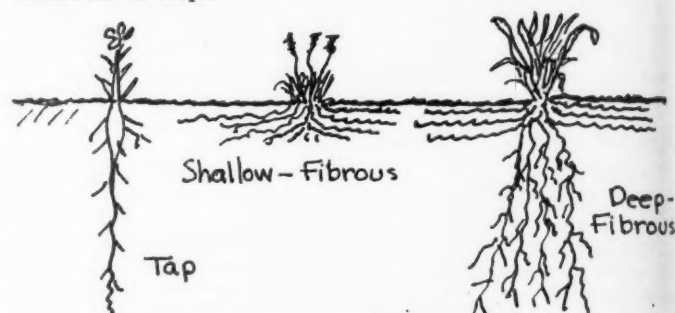


Roots fight each other for moisture

shallow roots therefore lie close to the surface where they can absorb moisture from each light rain before it all evaporates again. The tap root depends upon moisture in the subsoil. It does very well in places where subsoil is moist.

NOW suppose that all three of these kinds of roots are competing with each other in the same pasture. In a wet year the deep fibrous rooted plant will be at best advantage because it will be drawing moisture both from the wetted subsoil and also from near the surface. Therefore plants of this type will increase at the expense of the shallow rooted type. Now suppose several dry years follow. The shallow rooted plants will absorb what moisture falls before it gets into the subsoil. Therefore they will prosper at the expense of the deep fibrous rooted plants and the tap rooted plants, both of which are suffering from lack of subsoil moisture. Tap rooted plants enjoy an advantage in cases where there are small areas of free ground which do not give sufficient space for the spreading types of root systems to grow.

From what has just been said it would be natural to conclude that during a period of wet years or a period of dry years certain kinds of plants would increase and other kinds would decrease, even though the pasture were well managed from a grazing standpoint. And this is exactly what does happen. However, the change may be so gradual and so slight that it will be difficult to see it. But remember that in the struggle for moisture there is a constant battle of advance and retreat among the different kinds of plants, and this battle never stops.



There are three main types of roots

Third Chat—Leaves Struggle for Light

WHILE the soil furnishes most of the materials for plant food formation, actually plant food production takes place in the green parts of the plant above ground. Light and elements from the air are as necessary in this process as the plant nutrients and moisture supplied by the roots. Hence, there is competition for light.

The law of Survival of the Fittest thus operates above ground just the same as below ground. For instance, a young seedling may be getting ample moisture from its roots but the shade from older plants above it is so dense that the seedling cannot get sufficient light to manufacture plant food. In this case it soon withers and perishes.

A good example of extreme competition and struggle for light is often found in a forest where many young trees have begun growth at about the same time and very close together. In such a case all of the trees have few or no branches and have long, spindly trunks. This is evidence of the grim struggle that each individual tree has made to outdistance its rivals and reach the light first. The dead or dying young trees are the ones that have lost out in this struggle for light.

Some kinds of plants demand bright sunlight. Others grow only in heavy shade. Between these two extremes are all gradations. Many forest plants need shade but most pasture plants demand a considerable amount of light.

The struggle for light is fiercest when the plants are young seedlings. At this time they are near the ground and they must find a way and have the strength to push up through the cover above them and reach the light. There are usually many more seedlings than can possibly find room to establish themselves. Those that sprout first and grow fastest win out. Sometimes, however, none of them live long because they cannot compete for light and moisture against the old established plants above them. (To be Continued)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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PRODUCER



The Ghost Herd That Never Reaches Market

Thundering across the skies is a growing herd that will never be sold—a "ghost" herd comprised of steers lost from malignant edema. Lost by ranchers who vaccinated only against blackleg while neglecting malignant edema, a disease with virtually identical symptoms but caused by a different organism. Each year sees malignant edema spreading into new areas.

Don't YOU contribute to this profitless herd! A single 5 cc. dose of Blacklegol® "S" provides long-time immunity

against both blackleg and malignant edema. One 5 cc. dose of Blacklegol "S" contains the concentrated equivalent of 5 cc. of famous Blacklegol plus 5 cc. of malignant edema vaccine—both for little more than the cost of one.

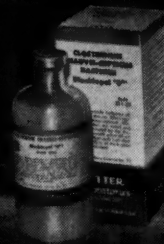
Blacklegol "S" is an Alhydrox*-fortified vaccine. Alhydrox retains vaccine in tissues longer, releasing it slowly to build peak immunities that hold even in face of epidemic outbreaks. Dose for dose you can't buy better protection than Blacklegol "S."

Vaccinate this spring with

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The Market Picture

LIVESTOCK TRADING the past month saw most prices moving to the downward side. Marketings for the most part continued well above a year ago. In the cattle business the decline not only applied to slaughter classes but replacement cattle which had been holding up in the face of declining fat cattle prices also came in for declines. Late in March fat cattle developed a widening price spread, which is somewhat unusual in the spring of the year. Best demand centered on longfed high choice and prime steers, which seem to be getting rather scarce at the markets at this time, while prices for shortfeds were generally pounded downward.

The uncertainty of future price trends has generally kept buyers and sellers far apart in contracting livestock for future delivery. This not only applies to cattle but to other classes. For the first time in several years, the California spring lamb crop has yet to be contracted in any volume at this late date. The same is true of the wool crop. It appears that a considerable volume of livestock, contracted in advance in previous years, may not see the price tag written until delivery time.

The volume of marketing since the first of the year is reflected by federally inspected slaughter for January and February of 1952. Hog slaughter, at 12,600,000 head, was 17 per cent greater than last year. Sheep and lamb slaughter at 2,032,000 head was up more than 14 per cent. Cattle slaughter for the two months was up only about 2 per cent but for the month of February alone showed an increase of 11 per cent.

Frozen beef stocks in cold storage as of Feb. 29 totaled 240,000,000 pounds, an increase of 5 per cent over the previous month and 75 per cent greater than the same time a year ago. Frozen pork was up 13 per cent from the previous month and 30 per cent above last year to reach 539,000,000 pounds. Although lard storage at 51,500,000 pounds was up 10 per cent over the previous month, the reduction from a year ago was 40 per cent.

A comparison of beef steer prices against a year ago bears out the widening price range as to the various grades. Although choice and prime steers are selling around \$1 to \$1.50 below last year, commercial and utility grades stand \$3 to \$4 under a year ago, with the good grade about \$2 lower. Moreover, during the first week of March this year, the average cost of stocker and feeder steers at five major markets figured nearly \$2.50 under last year. A large share of the decline in replacement cattle appeared to be in yearlings and calves for grazing, with fleshy steers for a short turn in the feedlot holding up best.

A reduction of 5 per cent is indicated by the BAE in the early spring lamb

crop in the principal early lamb producing states, attributed to fewer breeding ewes in the early lambing states and also later lambing. Marketings before July 1 will probably be less than a year ago.

Feed and Grazing Down

Range feed and grazing conditions continued below the average of a year ago in the western states. Soil moisture is low in parts of southeastern Colorado, western Oklahoma, western half of Texas and eastern New Mexico. Snow covered much of the winter ranges and pastures in Montana, the Dakotas, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. Much of the winter grazing areas of Idaho, eastern Oregon and western Washington were snow covered. Heavy supplemental feeding of livestock continued in the dry sections of the Southwest and snow covered northern areas. Long feeding has depleted hay and feed supplies in many sections, with critical prospects in some northern areas if unfavorable weather prevails during the next 60 days. Cattle have generally been maintained in fairly good strong condition in the dry areas and snow covered northern sections with heavy supplemental feeding. Cattle in Texas and New Mexico show below average condition with some thin cattle. In the northern plains cattle have shown some shrink but are only in slightly below average condition. Cattle in Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma are wintering in good average condition.

Price Round-Up

During the past month fat cattle prices have been weak to \$1 lower, with shortfed cattle taking the full loss, and prime steers tending to hold with the least change. Cows strengthened as much as \$1 during the period, but late March saw the bulk of the advance lost. Stock cattle have shown a decline of \$1 or more, and stock calves have dropped sharply, some sales as much as \$3 to \$4 under a month ago. Hogs look anywhere from steady to as much as 75 cents lower, while fat lamb prices took a 50 cent to \$1 reduction.

Choice to low price fed steers during the month sold from \$31.50 to \$36.50, a relatively light supply of strictly prime making \$38 to \$39.50, the extreme top at Chicago reaching \$39.75, this paid for a load of 1,311-pound beeves. This was the highest price paid so far this year and indicates that in spite of a sluggish beef trade, there is good demand for strictly longfed cattle. Choice to low prime fed heifers sold through the period at \$31 to \$34.50, an occasional load reaching \$36 at Chicago. Considerable difficulty was encountered in moving calf heifers with price discounts as much as \$3 per cwt. at times. Utility and commercial beef cows sold in a range of \$20 to \$24, and a few loads sold up to \$25 or better at the high time. Cannors and cutters sold from \$16 to \$20 for the most part. A large share of the replacement steers being marketed were of medium to good grade selling in a range of \$27.50 to \$31.50. Good to choice feeder steers sold from \$31.50 to \$33, while

choice yearling stock steers in limited numbers brought \$33 to \$36.50, some short yearlings on the calf order reaching \$37 or better. Quite a number of loads of choice quality partly fattened steers weighing 900 to 1,050 pounds, having a "two-way" merit, were taken back to the country for further feeding at \$32 to \$34. Good and choice stocker and feeder heifers brought \$28 to \$32.50, latter price paid for light yearlings. Good and choice steer calves brought \$31 to \$38, a few light weights \$39 or better. Not many heifer calves passed \$30 late in March, although some 325-pound lightweights reached \$38. Medium to good stock cows sold from \$20 to \$24 and similar grades sold by the head from \$220 to \$270.

Butcher hogs weighing 240 pounds and down in late March were bringing \$17 to \$17.40 at most Corn Belt markets.

After dropping to a low of \$26 early in March, fed woolled lambs came back to a top of \$27.50 at Chicago late in the month, with the bulk bringing \$26 to \$27.25. Also, the sharp discounts on heavy lambs were not so much in evidence, with some markets getting within \$1 of the top on heavy weights.—C. W.

Endorses Grazing Bill

L. A. Stoddart, president of the American Society of Range Management, recently addressed a letter to A. D. Brownfield at Deming, N. M., which is of interest to all land users. It endorses the basic principles of the proposed "Uniform Grazing Land Tenancy Act." Mr. Brownfield, a former president of the American National, now serves as chairman of the Stockman's Grazing Committee. The letter he received from Mr. Stoddart, at Logan, Utah, follows:

"I have read with very great interest the recommendations from your Stockman's Grazing Committee representing the American National Cattlemen's Association on the proposed legislation dealing with public land management. It is my opinion that the livestock people have done themselves irrefutable damage by unreasonable requests, thereby antagonizing conservationists on the problem of public land use.

"I realize fully that when these so-called conservationists lean over backwards on their side of the fence there is a natural human tendency for the stockmen to lean over backward on their side. I am especially pleased, therefore, to find the report of your committee to be so intelligently and reasonably worded. I believe that range management people in general will find themselves 100 per cent behind such a program.

"I congratulate you and the association on this approach to your problem."

(In postscript, the letter mentioned that the society will hold its next annual meeting in mid-January of 1953 at Albuquerque.)

Spend less time treating sick animals!

Avoid death and weight losses

Use fast-acting, time-proved, low-cost

Sulmet*

SULFAMETHAZINE

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Easy-to-give, effective with once-a-day
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So fast is the action of SULMET Sulfamethazine *Lederle*,
a single treatment given promptly is usually sufficient to
knock out bacterial infections and bring sick animals back
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DON'T WAIT —
ACT AT THE FIRST SIGN OF ILLNESS!

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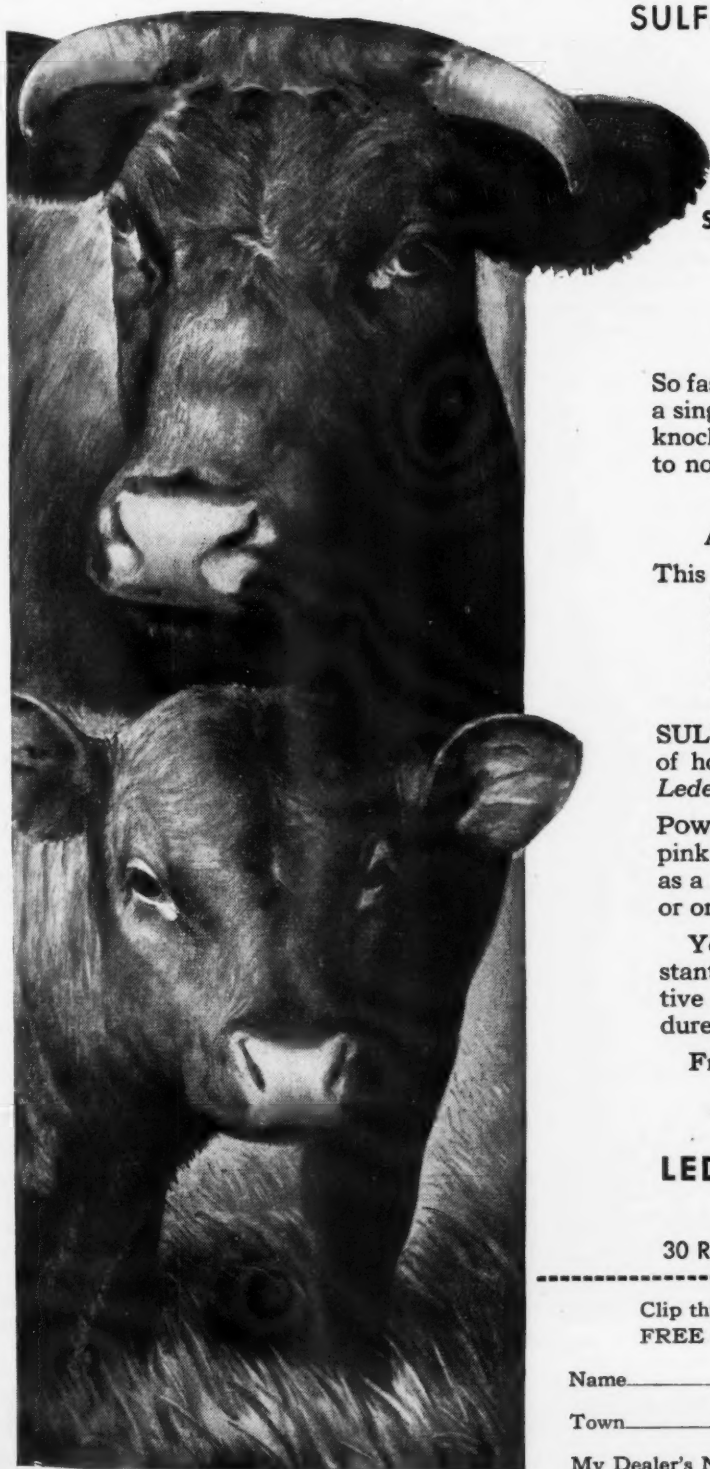
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Texans Call Controls Harmful Nuisance

AT THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE 75th annual convention, the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers at Fort Worth last month passed a strongly worded resolution reaffirming the stand against controls; price controls, said the resolution are a nuisance, impede production and hurt producers, processors and consumers. More than 2,000 members and guests from the southwestern beef producing area were in attendance at the sessions, Mar. 17-19, and they turned forceful attention on several other matters presently plaguing the industry. One major resolution concerned need for vigilance against the spread of foot-and-mouth disease from Canada; another called for a more practical agreement for use of Mexican labor, and still another urged action to prevent possible spread of anthrax through shipment of livestock products, such as bonemeal, which have not been sterilized.

Jack Roach, Amarillo rancher, was elected to the association's presidency, succeeding Ray Willoughby of San Angelo who had served two terms. New first vice-president is J. M. Crews, Childress banker and rancher; and R. J. Kleberg, Jr., of Kingsville became second vice-president. Secretary-manager of the group is Henry Bell; Joe Montague was re-elected counsel, and Ernest Duke remains assistant secretary.

The membership voted to meet at Houston in 1953.

Sam Hyatt of Hyattville, Wyo., and F. E. Mollin of Denver, respectively the president and executive secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association, were present at the meeting of this organization which was formed

during the era of the open range, when many of its early activities centered around the establishing of roundups trail drives and protection against theft. Today, incidentally, 29 full-time inspectors are employed to give protection service to members, and market inspectors are on hand to check brands and ownership of cattle at every major market in the Southwest.

Dr. L. R. Noyes, co-director of the Joint U. S.-Mexico Foot-and-Mouth Disease Commission, and W. R. Poage, member of Congress from Waco, Tex., made brief addresses to the assembly. Porter M. Jarvis, executive vice-president of Swift & Company, criticized government controls for bringing about "disrupted and abnormal markets." "America," he said, "has reached a level of food production that is the envy of the world. Only a nation producing food to feed its people well can continue to be a progressive nation. When food supplies fail, nations falter—sometimes never again to reach the position they once held in the world." He dwelt also on the continuing growth of the nation's population and consequent increasing demands on food production. . . . "The progress of the livestock and meat industry would not have been possible without the individual freedom of choice and the incentives and opportunities provided by our American way of life."

Satisfactory progress in the Mexican foot-and-mouth eradication campaign was reported by Lic. Oscar Flores, Mexican director of the joint aftosa commission, who also urged expanded scientific research to stop the scourge of the disease. Governor Allen Shivers; Fort Worth Star-Telegram publisher Amon G. Carter; Mayor J. R. Edwards; North Carolina Congressman Harold Cooley; Judge Marvin Jones; Lt. Gen. Robert W. Harper, and officers' reports and comments rounded out the program.



Officers elected by the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association at Fort Worth are shown here. (Seated, l. to r.) Jack Roach, Amarillo, president; J. M. Crews, Childress, first vice-president. (Standing) Henry Bell, secretary-treasurer; Joe Montague, counsel, both of Fort Worth; R. J. Kleberg, Jr., Kingsville, second vice-president.

Free Economy Wish Of Kansans in Meeting

AN EXCELLENT crowd and a fine meeting went into the records of the Kansas Livestock Association, as members gathered at Wichita for the 39th annual convention, Mar. 13-15. Headline speakers took up many of the subjects that have been a source of trouble to the stockmen in recent months and brought them up-to-date on current problems, legislation, etc. The president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, Sam Hyatt of Hyattville, Wyo., spoke generally of the activities of the National; Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of Denver covered problems occasioned by the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico and, more recently, in an area of Saskatchewan Province, Canada. Tax Attorney Wm. D. Embree, Jr., also of Denver, outlined to cattlemen the necessary record-keeping steps to be taken in connection with the capital gains income tax provision, and Prof. Herrell DeGraff of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., discussed the economic situation presented at this time to farmers and stockmen. Dr. James A. McCain of Kansas State College was another prominent speaker.

Bob White of Garnett was succeeded in the presidency by C. E. Waugh of Sharon Springs, and Earl Kielhorn of Cambridge became vice-president. A. G. Pickett of Topeka remains secretary of the association.

Master of ceremonies at the annual banquet which closed the meeting was Lew Galloway of Wakeeney, and Jeff H. Williams of Chickasha, Okla., was the featured speaker.

Resolutions

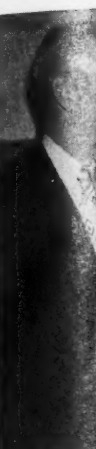
The collective voice of the Kansas stockmen was added to the ever growing chorus calling for a return to a free economy. In their resolutions they condemned the "false doctrines" which have been leading the United States down the road to socialism; a special resolution urged "a reversal of our present course." They asked that not less, and possibly more, funds be made available for agricultural research.

Other action asked Congress for continuation of the ban on cattle slaughter quotas; called congressional attention to inequities caused by ceilings on meat and urged investigation of the situation which is proving costly to consumer and producer alike.

The secretary of agriculture was asked to confine his efforts "to the original purpose of the Department of Agriculture in promoting the welfare of the farmers instead of promoting socialistic programs;" farmers were urged to resist the growing control over the individual. The BAI was requested to permit multiple-dose packaging of desiccated strain 10 Brucellosis vaccine.

The association opposed, in connection with numerous transportation bills pending, undue burdening of transportation

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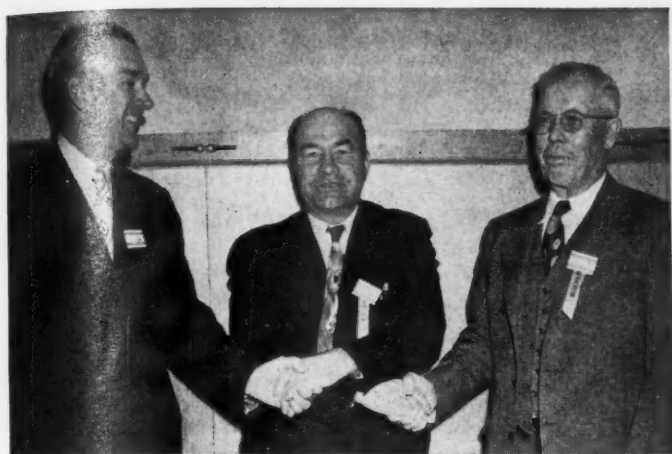
Bob White of Garnett at left, the 39th annual convention

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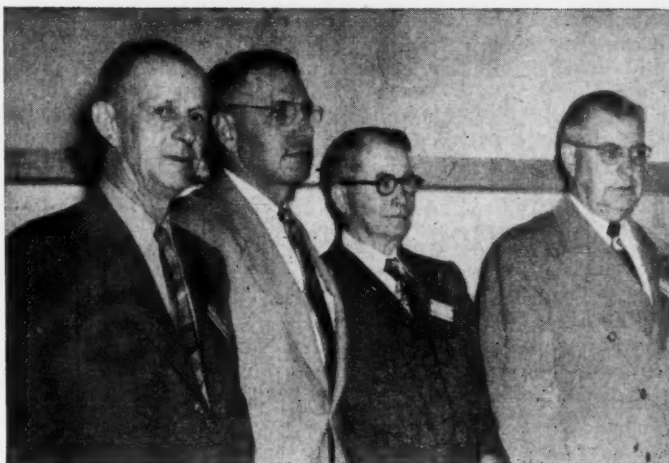
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Bob White, center, retiring president of the Kansas Livestock Association, congratulates Earl Kielhorn of Cambridge, at left, the new vice-president, and C. E. Waugh of Sharon Springs, the new president. The scene took place after the convention elected 1952 officers.



Directors elected at Wichita last month during the Kansas Livestock Association's convention included (l. to r.): R. H. Joyce, Ulysses; George Andrews, Kanopolis; Merton King, Potwin; Leroy Johnson, Lindsborg.

media; it asked for necessary flood control measures; recommended continued efforts toward negotiating agreements with states bordering on Kansas in order that there shall be free and unrestricted commerce.

It was suggested the Kansas association cancel its membership in the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association; but the hope was expressed that the groups could again combine forces in the future. The organization opposed subsidies in all forms and price ceilings in connection with production of meat.

tion with production of meat.

The BAI was urged to give every possible cooperation to Canada in its outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, and was asked for immediate enforcement of an adequate protective border patrol and embargo. The bureau was called on to make penetrating inspections between now and Sept. 1 to insure no trace of foot-and-mouth disease lingers before the Mexican border is re-opened. Mexican officials, the BAI, Lic. Oscar Flores, General Harry Johnson and Dr. L. R.

Noyes were commended for the job done in suppressing the disease in Mexico. Consideration for farm workers was urged in mapping draft quota calls.

In an interview with President Sam C. Hyatt of the American National, a Wichita newspaperman reported that the livestock spokesman said, "We must step up vaccination research (on foot-and-mouth disease) and be ready for a domestic campaign, although we hope against any outbreak of the disease in

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this country." He urged stockmen not to become panicky, but to be watchful for any evidence of the sickness in their communities.

Mr. Mollin was quoted to the effect that the border would be opened only after danger from the disease is gone.

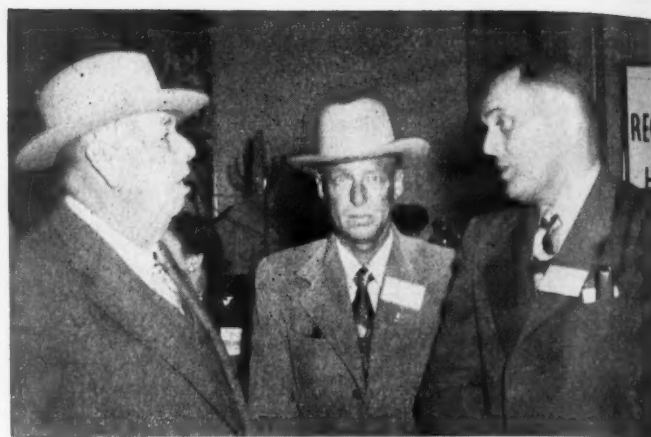
New Mexico Aims One at Socialism

STOCKMEN AND THEIR LADIES—A couple of thousand strong—took in the 38th annual convention of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association at Albuquerque, Mar. 23-25. Before heading back to their ranches, they wound up the meeting by electing a new slate of officers headed by Ed Heringa of Clayton as president. He succeeds Roy Forehand of Carlsbad who was lauded for his work as president for the past two years. New vice-presidents of the organization are Rex Kipp, Lordsburg; E. O. Moore, Jr., Carlsbad; George Ellis, Bell Ranch, and Kelsey Presley, Gallup. The secretary is Horace Hening of Albuquerque.

The recent trend of this country's government toward socialism was roundly blasted once more, as the stockmen recorded their resolutions of the year. In other actions by resolution, the cowmen recommended the adoption of a uniform federal grazing land tenancy act; opposed any increases in taxes, either state or national. They endorsed a bill before Congress that would grant a 3 per cent royalty to owners of land on which the federal government owns the minerals; requested continuing appropriations for predatory animal control, and, further, urged Congress to provide necessary funds to carry on essential research planned by the Agricultural Research Administration. They also strongly asked that county officials follow the uniform valuation formula set up by the state tax commission for assessment of grazing lands.

Outstanding authorities on subjects of interest to the livestock industry appeared before the stockmen: Herrell DeGraff, Ithaca, N. Y., who holds the Bab-

Convention delegates at Fort Worth included: (L. to r.) E. O. Daughenbaugh and LeRoy Daughenbaugh, both of Lake Charles, La., and Marvin Melton, Jonesboro, Ark.



cock professorship of food economics at Cornell University, declared the nation is facing a "new frontier of science." . . . Herbert J. Miller, executive director of the Tax Foundation, New York City and Washington, D. C., discussed taxes and economics, warning that the economy of the nation cannot survive continued excessive taxing and spending. . . . Dr. George H. Hart, Davis, Calif., head of the school of veterinary medicine, University of California, devoted his address to range improvement progress being made in California through burning of undesirable brush.

Sam Hyatt of Hyattville, Wyo., president of the American National Cattle-men's Association, spoke of the livestock industry's prospects for future prosperity; the healthy condition of the industry today, he stated, is largely the result of the cowman's insistence on "standing on his own feet." . . . Governor Howard Pyle of Arizona denounced the spread of "big government." The cattle growers also heard from Governor Edwin L. Mechem of New Mexico; Clyde Tingley of Albuquerque, and Jack Berkshire, Estancia, N. M. An afternoon panel discussion on the breeding of more useful cattle included the following participants: Ivan Watson of New Mexico A & M College; George F. Ellis of Bell Ranch; A. D. Brownfield of Deming; J. H. Knox of State College; W. E. Flint, State College, and George H. Cureton, Lordsburg.

A special committee named George F.

Ellis "New Mexico Livestock Man of the Year," in the first such annual selection of a person for outstanding contributions to the livestock industry of the state.

Albuquerque was chosen as site of the next annual convention, and Portales will have the next quarterly meeting.

Louisiana Announces Naming of New Secy.

ALL OFFICERS of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association were re-elected Mar. 20-21 at that organization's 22nd annual meeting in Lake Charles. Newly appointed by the group to the post of secretary is Noah Ward of Baton Rouge, La., secretary of the state's livestock brand commission. The president is George L. Gayden, Jr., of Gurley; Ike Hamilton of West Monroe is first vice-president, and district vice-presidents are Frank Tulen, Lake Charles; Leland Colthorpe, DeRidder; Harry Post, Luling; W. L. Warner, Columbia.

The address of welcome was made by the host city's mayor, T. C. Price, and R. E. Cowan, manager of the Swift packing plant there, responded. Following the report of the association's secretary-treasurer, the convention heard speeches by Dr. George Ivey, president of Centenary College at Shreveport; J. G. Lee, Jr., dean of the college of agriculture, Louisiana State University, discussing progress of livestock in the state; Dr. H. B. Elliott, director of the livestock diagnostic laboratory of the state department of agriculture, in an explanation of a long-range parasite control program for Louisiana.

A report on progress of the livestock brand commission was issued by Noah Ward, and F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Cattle-men's Association, Denver, spoke of the National's activities. A. L. Ward, educational director of the National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas, Tex., and Leslie A. Cowley completed the program of speakers. Mr. Cowley is chairman of a memorial fund for the late W. T. Cobb, who served until his death late last year as secretary of the Louisiana group.



A former American National president and his lady visit with another convention guest at the Fort Worth meeting. (L. to r.) Honorary Vice-President and Mrs. A. D. Brownfield, Deming, N. M., with G. M. Kerr, Washington, D. C., head of division of range management, Bureau of Land Management.

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Calls It Money Well Spent

THE \$122,000,000 or so which this country has spent on the foot-and-mouth cleanup in Mexico is a lot of money, but with it we have bought more than protection from the disease, according to Tom Arnold of Valentine, Nebr.—we've also bought good will and established the kind of good public relations that pay off. Mr. Arnold, chairman of the American National's committee on sanitary regulations, has just returned from a month-long visit south of the border. This was not his first visit to Mexico, and he was enthusiastic about the improvement in attitude toward people from the States, and the showing of courtesy and friendliness on all sides. He feels that the way in which the United States comported itself in this trying situation has brought this about, with results that have made the campaign itself easier to handle and should serve us well in the future.

Mr. Arnold stressed, for instance, that all workers connected with the eradication effort were prohibited from carrying guns or any other weapons; drinking and unseemly conduct were forbidden, and diplomatic dealings with the native Mexicans were mandatory. Consequently, the cattle owners and business people of the country have a high regard for the men who were stationed there. Incidentally, a good number of these men have bought property and settled in Mexico.

Asked if he noticed an improvement in the status of the people themselves over the last time he had seen them, Mr. Arnold replied that although he had gone only as far as Chihuahua before, what he saw this time of the northern part of the country leads him to believe there is great improvement. This applies particularly, he noted, to the cattle of that area. He saw many Herefords and some Angus herds, and also some Brahms which looked good. (He thought perhaps the tick-resistant qualities of the latter make them desirable in the lower altitudes along the Laredo road where he noticed them.)

The general feeling about the foot-and-mouth situation in Mexico, says the Nebraskan, is one of genuine satisfaction with a job well done. The Mexican people themselves do not think about the possibilities of a recurrence and regard the matter with considerable confidence. However, there are outbreaks of stomatitis, and that ailment is being watched very closely because its outward appearances are so much like foot-and-mouth that laboratory tests are needed to tell the difference. On receipt of reports of suspicious animals, lay inspectors are sent to the locality. These laymen have enough training for early diagnosis but beyond that they call in a veterinarian (there is one in each district or municipality now.) Suspicious animals are quarantined, and the inspector stays on the job. If the

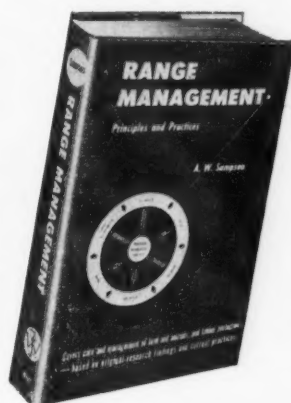
symptoms are alarming, the veterinarian sends specimens for testing to the laboratory by the quickest route. Meantime, and for some time after, close supervision is kept over the herd under suspicion and surrounding herds.

Mr. Arnold pointed to one factor to watch for in checking for foot-and-mouth disease. Calves are very susceptible to this disease. In a herd of cattle containing eight or ten calves, if one or two of these are sick it is fairly sure to be stomatitis. If, however, a greater proportion of these young animals show signs of illness, that is "the time to watch out."

Mr. Arnold had another comment, this one touching on the recent Canadian discovery of foot-and-mouth disease. This sickness, he states, can lie dormant, in a frozen condition, all winter; in the spring, at thawing time, it might become active. That will be the time for vigilance along the northern border, to make sure of the limits of the outbreak.

NEW AQHA OFFICERS

At a meeting of the American Quarter Horse Association in College Station, Tex., Robt. E. Hooper of Plainview was renamed president and George Wiswall of Merced, Calif., vice-president. Albert K. Mitchell of Albert, N. M., is a former head of the association.



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Foreign Meat Imports

What Is Permitted Entry and How It Is Regulated

WHEN foot-and-mouth disease was discovered in Mexico in December 1946, our ports of entry were closed to Mexican imports of susceptible animals and their fresh meats, just as Canadian ports were closed recently when an outbreak was discovered there. This is part of the machinery that the United States puts into action whenever that dread enemy of the livestock industry is detected in any foreign country.

The United States normally imports canned and cured meats from countries infected with foot-and-mouth disease. The methods of preparation in the exporting country and the handling of these products in the United States are so regulated that the meats are not considered to be a threat to the livestock industry of this country. However, if the meat inspection service of the exporting country, under which the meat is originally prepared, does not measure up to our required standards, then the United States prohibits the importation of such products, no matter whether the disease is present in the country or not. Since Mexico had no meat inspection service, the United States had never imported her meat products even before the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak.

Before 1946, our meat from Mexico was imported in the form of live animals driven across the border to be fattened

for slaughter. Normally from 300,000 to 450,000 feeders a year came in this way. But with the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, these imports were halted. The Tariff Act of 1930 prohibits the importation of domestic ruminants and swine or fresh meat derived from these animals from any country where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest is known to exist.

Later Mexico established a national meat inspection system in line with our requirements. The United States recognized the new system Dec. 30, 1950, and Mexican meat, not prohibited by the Tariff Act of 1930, started coming into this country early in 1951. By the end of the year, these importations amounted to over 52,500,000 pounds of cured meat and over 2,500,000 pounds of canned meat.

The meat must conform to the same requirements of the United States Meat Inspection Service, administered by the Bureau of Animal Industry, as those applied to all imported meats. Canned meats in hermetically sealed containers that have been sterilized by heat are eligible for entry without further restrictions. But cured meats from countries infected with foot-and-mouth disease, such as Mexico and Canada, are subject to exacting requirements also administered by Bureau of Animal Industry.

These requirements include such specifications as the following:

1. All bones must be completely removed in the country of origin.
2. The meat must be thoroughly cured with dry salt or by soaking in a salt solution.
3. It must be shipped in tight, substantial containers.
4. It must be consigned directly to processing establishments operating under Federal Meat Inspection which have been specifically approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry to receive such imports.
5. The meat must be shipped to the approved plant in railroad cars or closed trucks sealed by a bureau inspector at the port of arrival.
6. The plant must further process the meat by subjecting it to heat sufficient to destroy any virus that might be present.
7. If any of the cured meat falls short of requirements, the shipment is returned, destroyed or rendered unfit for food.

The bureau begins a rigid enforcement of these regulations as soon as the meat enters United States territory. Each shipment is met at the port of arrival by bureau inspectors who scrutinize it carefully. If the containers show any sign of leakage or seepage, they are not permitted to leave the port of arrival until they have been repacked and the transporting vehicle disinfected. Destination of the meat is checked to be sure the shipment is going to an approved

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establishment. Bureau approval is granted only after it has been determined that the plant is equipped to handle and store the meat properly, and that the method of processing to be used will satisfy the requirement to heat sufficiently to destroy any virus that might be present.

When the shipment arrives at the processing plant, bureau inspector gives the meat itself a thorough inspection, looking especially for evidence that bone might have been left in the meat. This is considered important because the foot-and-mouth disease virus can remain alive longer in bone than in meat muscle tissue. If any part of the shipment fails to pass this inspection, the meat is disposed of in one of three ways: It may be resealed in a transporting vehicle and returned to the country of origin; completely destroyed by incineration, or rendered non-infective and unfit for food by tannage. If the meat passes the inspection, it is ready for processing.

The United States Department of Agriculture administers these and other similar regulations as just one part of the varied defense against the introduction of foreign animal diseases. So far there has been no contagious pleuropneumonia since 1892, no foot-and-mouth disease since 1929, and rinderpest has never appeared in this country. With the continued cooperation of cattle producers, state authorities, processing plants and other interested groups, the good record can be extended and improved.—Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Animal Industry.

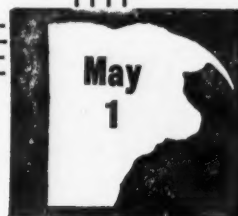


A simple automatic sprayer for control of biting flies on cattle is described in a 12-page publication of the Illinois Natural History Survey at Urbana. The booklet is free on request.

John Wiley & Sons, New York are publishers of a new book by Prof. Richard B. Goldschmidt entitled "Understanding Heredity: An Introduction to Genetics." (228 pages; \$3.75.)

In a new book called "Range Management," A. W. Sampson, a well known contributor to range research, in order to reach as wide an audience as possible balances considerations of the care and management of range lands and its grazing animals with the sciences upon which sound practices must be based. He discusses native western range forage grasses, etc., and the value of these food plants to livestock production: he considers improvement and management of range and stock, and concludes the volume with a study of protection aspects. He discusses control of stock-poisoning range plants, foraging and predatory wildlife, soil erosion and the administration of public grazing lands. The book is published by John Wiley & Sons, New York; it contains 570 pages, and is priced \$7.50.

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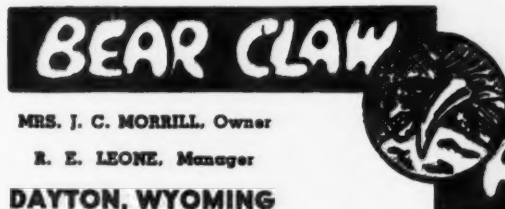
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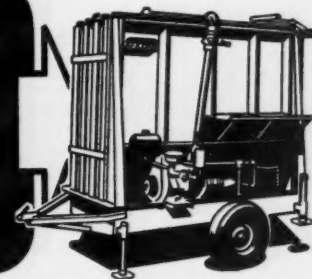
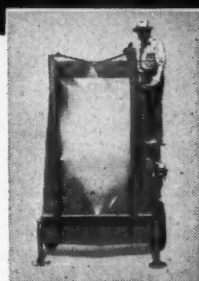
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TRAFFIC NOTES

● ● Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado has introduced an amendment to Sec. 15(4) of the Interstate Commerce Act which would limit the practice of the railroads in taking the long haul by the originating carrier. As it now stands, Sec. 15(4) limits the Interstate Commerce Commission's power to set through routes which would "short haul" a railroad without consent of the lines and gives the railroads their right to their long hauls.

● ● Among the score of so-called railroad bills introduced by Senator Johnson is one which would put tighter restrictions on farmers hauling their own produce to market. Nine of the bills relate to trucking regulations and the others apply to railroads, waterways or all forms of transportation.

The position of the American National Cattlemen's Association on these bills, as expressed by Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin, is that if the railroads must have help through legislation it should not be done by putting restrictions on trucking, either private or commercial.

● ● An order for a 14 per cent increase in rates for hauling livestock in loads 18,000 pounds or more by Class B motor carriers has been issued by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. The rate has been 21 cents for 100 pounds for 100 miles. The order raised it to 24 cents.

Research Need Stressed

Concluding a three-day review of the research program and related activities pertaining to livestock, the Research and Marketing Act Livestock Advisory Committee has told the USDA that research to improve forage for livestock should be given top priority so that production of meat and meat products can be increased. The committee represents producers, processors, packers and distributors from all sections of the country. The group suggested that range improvement be made a part of the national grasslands program because production problems overshadow all others at this time. It pointed to encroachment of weeds, shrubs and brush over much of the range, and the need for research to devise satisfactory measures of control. Of equal importance, added the committee, is the research on diseases, parasites and insects; particular attention should be paid to the problem of bloat, a deterrent in conversion to grasslands farming, and to grass tetany among livestock.

Among members who attended the meeting were P. E. Williams of Davenport, Fla., the chairman; Frank S. Boice, Sonoita, Ariz.; Joe B. Finley, Encinal, Tex.; Wesley Hardenbergh, American Meat Institute, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. George H. Hart of California's College of Agriculture at Davis; G. N. Winder, Craig, Colo., and H. B. Coffee of Union Stock Yards Company, Omaha, Nebr.

Association Notes

With characteristic keenness in association affairs, the Rio Blanco County Stockmen's Association, meeting in Meeker, Colo., Mar. 8, voted to increase its already substantial support to the American National and the state associations. Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin, whom the local press termed the "man best able to call the shots in livestock problems," spoke on affairs in Washington. Recent vote by the Senate Banking Committee has borne out his prediction there that control powers would likely be renewed for a year, with the ban on slaughtering quotas retained.

James Sheridan was elected president to succeed Morris Amick. Vice-president elected was Port Franklin and second vice-president Art Lammers, former secretary. New secretary is Harry Jordan, Meeker.

Speakers included Dave Rice, secretary of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, who explained the 13-committee setup of his organization. Each committee handles a separate phase of association work, such as taxes, sanitary problems, research, land laws or road matters. Speaking also on state affairs was Art Starr, a member of the CCA board of control. An evening banquet drew 250 people. Dave Appleton, PRODUCER editor, spoke and the American National film, "Land of Our Fathers," was shown.

A resolution adopted asked elimination of Title IV (wage and price section) from the Defense Production Act.

Dates of the annual meeting of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association are May 21-24 in Colorado Springs. The main sessions of the convention will be on the 22nd and 23d. On the 21st the control and the forest advisory boards will meet. On the 24th an executive board meeting and a tour will wind up the convention.

The Regional Cattlemen's Association met last month at Colorado Springs and, despite bad road conditions following a heavy snowstorm, around 200

persons were present for the annual banquet at which program plans for the Colorado Cattlemen's Association in May at The Springs were outlined. Around 1,200 people are expected. One of the speakers was the CCA secretary, Dave Rice, who detailed the work being done by the state group. Directors of the Regional association are scheduled to hold election of officers at a later date. Speakers included Willard Simms, chairman of the CCA board of control and editor of the Denver Record Stockman; R. A. Burghart, who spoke on association work in connection with hiked assessments on cattle, and Clark Hanna, Colorado Springs, who presided in the absence of Oscar Appelt.

Cattlemen of southern California have recently asked that additional personnel be placed on the livestock detail to combat nighttime rustlers' operations. Using trucks with tail gates that let down to become ramps, the thieves drive up the animals and shut up the trucks—then off they go with their stolen cargo. Around metropolitan areas, the common practice is for the rustlers to operate against dairy farms and corrals.

Alvin Stockton, Raton, N. M., was elected president of the Northern New Mexico Livestock Association at a meeting in Cimarron Mar. 15. He succeeded Dave Gillespie, Springer, N. M. Vice-president is Les Davis of Cimarron. A feature of the gathering was a tour through the 175,000-acre ranch formerly owned by Waite Phillips and given by him to the Boy Scouts of America. At an afternoon business meeting short talks were made by A. T. McCarty, Trinidad, Colo., Roy Forehand, president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, Horace Henning, secretary of the state association, and D. O. Appleton, PRODUCER editor. Most of these talks dealt with the need and value of associations. D. D. Monroe, Clayton, N. M., addressed the 150 cattlemen and their wives who attended the evening banquet. Next year the group will meet in Raton.

The annual spring meeting of the Merced-Mariposa Cattlemen's Association



Present for the March meeting of the Rio Blanco (Colo.) Farmers and Stock Growers Association at Meeker were (l. to r.): F. E. Mollin, Denver, executive secretary of American National Cattlemen's Association; James Sheridan, Meeker, the Rio Blanco president; Harry Jordan, Meeker, the secretary; Art Lammers, Meeker, second vice-president; Dave Rice, Denver, secretary of Colorado Cattlemen; B. P. Franklin, Meeker, first vice-president of Rio Blanco group.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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Elected stockmen Roberts, vice-presi secretary. Harry St men's Ass

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April, 19



At left is Wm. D. Embree, Jr., of Denver, who addressed the 39th annual meeting of the Kansas association, with John M. Lewis of Larned and George Harmon of Pittsburg, at right. The two Kansans are probably getting an extension of the tax attorney's talk on capital gains.

ation was held at Merced, Calif., on Mar. 3, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: George W. Robinson, Merced, president; W. R. Wyre, Merced, first vice-president; W. L. Houlihan, Cathay, second vice-president; H. G. Kelsey, Merced, secretary-treasurer. Robert R. Gros of San Francisco discussed today's news, and the new American National film, "Land of Our Fathers," was shown to the enthusiastic audience which numbered 110 persons. The next group meeting will be held Apr. 3 in Los Banos.

Idaho's Elmore Cattle Association has re-elected its president, Amos Eckert of Boise; named E. V. Cleek of Gooding vice-president and William Walker of Glenn's Ferry, secretary. The election was held at the group's 28th annual convention in Gooding last month.

Elected at a meeting of Lake County stockmen in Lakeview, Ore., were Jess Roberts, president; Robert L. Weir, Jr., vice-president, and Elgin M. Cornett, secretary. Speakers included President Harry Stearns of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association.

Stockmen in Sherman County, Oregon,

have formed an association. President is Ronald Powell, vice-president Leonard Fields and secretary T. W. Thompson, county agent.

One hundred fifty stockmen attended the annual meeting of the Union County stockmen at Island City, Ore. Elected president was Glen McKenzie, former secretary; vice-president, R. B. Davis, and secretary, Claude Wright.

The annual spring meeting of the Modoc County Cattlemen's Association was held early last month in Alturas, Calif. The association's head, Walter T. Rodman of Cedarville, presided, and introduced a number of speakers who took up a variety of subjects.

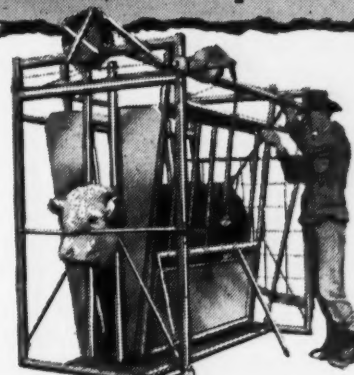
New head of the Greenwood County (Kan.) Cattlemen's Association, named at a convention in Eureka, is Levo Ott of Lamont, who succeeds Glenn Kirk. Also elected were Floyd Worley, Piedmont, vice-president; George Aicher, Eureka, secretary-treasurer. The association heard an address by A. G. Pickett, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, and viewed a showing of the new American National film, "Land of Our Fathers."

In progress of organization is a Hamilton County (Kan.) Cattlemen's Association. L. R. McDonald, Irving Brothers, Milford Zook, A. J. Gould and Connell Plunkett have formed a committee to make a study of similar groups in Kansas and Colorado.

The new president of the Palm Beach County (Fla.) Cattlemen's Association is J. T. Boynton of Pahokee. Also elected were Seth Plank, Belle Glade, first vice-president; Henry Cohn, West Palm Beach, second vice-president; H. L. Speer, Pahokee, secretary-treasurer.

At Yuma, Colo., members of the Yuma County Livestock Association met Mar. 8 for a program which featured authoritative discussion panels, a business session and a tour of bull pens at the fair grounds. Entertainment and a group luncheon rounded out the annual

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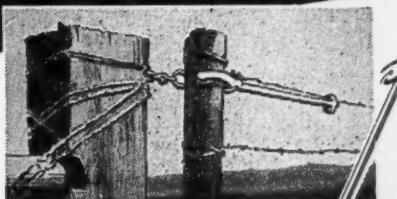
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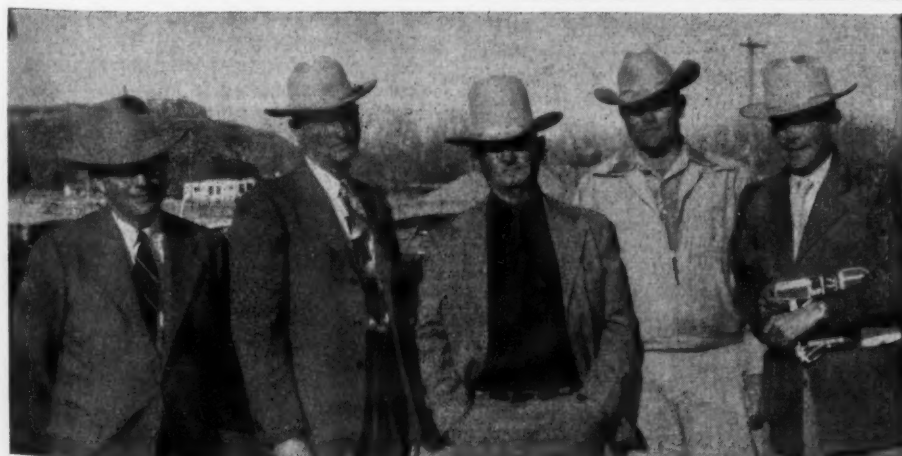
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At the Mar. 15 meeting of the Northern New Mexico Livestock Association at Cimarron. (l. to r.) Alvin Stockton, president; John Messick, secretary; Frank Hartley; Les Davis, vice-president; Horace Hening, secretary, New Mexico Cattle Growers.

April, 1952

The Fight Against Controls

ON MARCH 4, Radford Hall, assistant executive secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association, Denver, appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to offer testimony against proposed extension of controls. Opposition to extension of the act was placed on the following bases:

Controls hamper, rather than help, the productive efforts of the industry, and injure, rather than benefit, the interests of the consuming public. As stated in a resolution officially adopted by the American National in its 55th annual convention at Fort Worth in January, "the OPS has attempted to upset the historical relationship (between consumer income and expenditure for meat, which has remained through the years at approximately 6 per cent) by imposing controls on marketing . . . particularly singling out the cattle industry for price rollbacks and making little similar attempt to control wages; such controls have only interfered with the orderly production and marketing of the product, as controls did under OPA, when lowered production, black marketing and widespread disrespect for an unworkable law forced abandonment of controls; nevertheless the cattle industry is in prime condition to furnish, if not hampered by controls, more meat to the consumer than ever before in its history and today carries record inventories of beef animals."

With specific reference to beef cattle, "the number of cattle on feed Jan. 1, 1952 was at an all-time record high, with about 500,000 head (approximately 11 per cent) more than on Jan. 1, 1951, as a result of cattle feeder action in buying large numbers last fall after the major issues relative to the continuation of price control had been settled and the Extension Act passed, barring further rollbacks and preventing continued imposition of packer-slaughter quotas."

" . . . Early last year when price controls were first being openly discussed, the Department of Agriculture announced that the per capita consumption of meat for the calendar year 1951 was estimated at 146 pounds. As the year wore along, as the OPS kept up a constant propaganda against the beef cattle producers and feeders, making all sorts of charges against them not justified by the facts, the department was forced several times to readjust its sights as to what the per capita consumption of meat would be. Gradually it dropped from the estimate of 146 pounds to 140 pounds, and recently the final estimate for the actual consumption was put out showing 138 pounds per capita."

"Actually, consumption and production of meat in this country are normally very near the same. The net effects of imports and exports is not great. Generally speaking, we consume what we produce. It is rather significant therefore that this reduction in production, as

reflected in the consumption figures, came about despite a sharp increase in our military forces and the per capita consumption of meat by men in the armed services is much greater than that of the civilian population.

"It is our belief that because of the constant uncertainty under which the industry was forced to operate, beef cattle slaughter in 1951 was sharply reduced (about 3,000,000 less than in 1950) and the inventory of Jan. 1, 1952, showed 88,062,000 cattle—an increase of approximately 2,500,000 over the previous all-time high reached on Jan. 1, 1945 and an increase of practically 6,000,000 during the year 1951."

On Aug. 23, 1951, the statement

Neckyoke Jones Says:

Accordin' to the magazine News-week most folks in the country don't realize there is a powerful lot of hid taxes in everything you buy. Fer instance, this here magazine sez, in a 14c loaf of bread there is 5c in hid taxes. In a 21c packidge of smokes 12c is hid taxes which don't include local grabs by states an' cities which is spendin' more money than they should spend. A 26c gallon of gasoline has 14c hid taxes—not includin' local takes—an' a \$24 ton of coal has \$15 sneaked into what you have to pay.

Now a 90c pound of beef has 32c in hid taxes—so you kin figger after the retailer, the distribiter an' the packer gits their proper part of the beef eater's dollar—there ain't so dog gone much left for the feeder an' the cowman.

Now a lot of people—an' that includes only some cowmen—wants help outen the goviment—an' they fergit iffen you dance you gotta pay the fiddler—an' the fiddler ain't allus a good fiddler. Sometimes he is outa tune an' he scrapes the old squeak box an' makes everyone who hears it squirm—an' when you hear Washinton talkin' 5 billyun, 6 billyun, 7 billyun, an' more, it sure makes you wriggle—iffen you kin really imagine jest how much a billyun dollars is.

A lot of cowmen kin remember a few years back when a 20 dollar bill looked purty welcome—an' it'd buy \$20 worth. Today you kin wrap up in a \$20 shin plaster what you kin buy with it. Ol' Greasewood, my pardner, sez that today when you render unto Caezer what is Caezer's—what you got left you couldn't put in a jaybird's eye—in fack iffen you ain't careful you'll find you ain't got even enough for ol' Caezer—an' he is sure a demandin' feller.—F. H. S.

pointed out, President Truman told the Congress, on slaughter quotas, "Regardless of the reasons which prompted its enactment, this amendment does what Congress certainly had no intention of doing — it puts the black marketeer back in the meat business. And it makes him harder to catch."

The power to impose slaughter quotas expired July 31, 1951. Despite alarming predictions that it would be impossible to secure equitable distribution of beef supplies and properly to control prices of beef cattle and dressed beef without the authority to impose slaughter quotas, the supply condition in the beef market has steadily improved since that time to such an extent that cattle are today selling at some little discount from ceiling prices.

One point stressed in the testimony showed that "While the purpose of controls so far as beef prices are concerned is supposedly to protect the consumer from runaway prices, actually the maldistribution and black marketing brought on by OPS action last year resulted in increased prices for consumers. Even the rollback on cattle prices did not result in savings for the consumer."

Controls were at least partially responsible for the sharp decline in hide prices which necessitated a compensating increase in meat prices under the control system. "We feel certain," Mr. Hall declared, "consumers would rather have a saving on meat, which they buy almost daily, than on leather items such as shoes, which they buy a couple of times a year."

The witness urged retention of Section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1951, designed to protect the domestic production of dairy products and fats and oils against damaging imports. "The need for the protection afforded by Section 104 is quite obvious," said Mr. Hall, "when it is considered that tallow prices have declined from about 17 cents a year ago to less than 6 cents now."

In conclusion: "The beef cattle industry has never asked for, and is not now asking for, higher prices for beef, support prices for beef, nor subsidies. All we have ever asked is an opportunity to produce, without undue interference, an ample supply of beef for the consumers of the nation and to furnish it to them at a price they are willing to pay. We do not, and cannot, set the price for our product, as that is done in the market place, far removed from our ranches, except when OPS interferes . . . We believe that with meat prices generally well below ceilings, with adequate and increasing supplies, unless OPS again frightens the feeder into unloading partially finished cattle, there is no reason to continue price controls on beef; and the interests of consumers, retailers, packers, feeders and producers will be best served by the elimination of Title IV (the price and wage stabilization section), thus allowing full production

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April, 1952

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to play its normal part in the economy of our nation." * * *

Another witness, Wesley Hardenbergh, head of the American Meat Institute, Chicago, emphasized that price controls have contributed to a 7 per cent cut in America's meat supply. Controls, he said, "unquestionably were an important factor in decreasing meat production in 1951 because of the uncertainty they create and maldistribution they cause. Since the public's demand for available meat supplies determines price levels, the decreased production caused by controls injured consumers in two ways"—i.e., deprived them of meat they otherwise would have had and kept prices higher than they would have been if production had reached the levels expected before the controls were applied."

Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told Congress that controls are "a clumsy and inefficient substitute for the automatic functioning of a free economy." His organization, he told the Banking and Currency Committee, holds that the sound way to control inflation is through eliminating non-essential government spending, a balanced federal budget, increased production and credit restriction. He cited the current high price of mixed soybean meal resulting from ceiling prices as "another example of the unworkability of government controls." The OPS established a ceiling of \$74 a ton on "straight" soybean meal early in February of last year, but the ceiling did not apply to feed "mixtures." Since soybeans have been selling at about 10 per cent below legal maximum ceiling and soybean oil is selling at 50 per cent below ceiling, processors cannot crush soybeans and sell the meal at the legal ceiling without absorbing a prohibitive loss. By adding less than 3 cents' worth of common salt, ground limestone and a few other minor ingredients they qualify it as a feed mixture and sell it at \$105 per ton — \$31 above ceiling on straight soybean meal which has all but disappeared from the market.

Another call for action to end price controls came from Edward Foss Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., at the packing firm's annual meeting. Company operations, he said, have been adversely affected since controls were imposed in January of 1951. In September and October of last year, the company was "just about out of the beef business" because of controls.

The House committee was scheduled to start its hearings on extension of the controls law on the first of April.

REPORT ON MEXICO

Thos. F. Arnold of Valentine, Nebr. a recent Denver visitor, had much to say about the friendliness he found on his just completed trip into Mexico. The tourist from the States is shown every consideration and courtesy and comes home with a real feeling of having been a welcome guest. Mr. Arnold drove down

through El Paso and returned by way of Laredo. He took several trips out of Mexico City, and went to Acapulco. The sharp turns on the Mexican roads left him grateful for an excellent native driver, and he mentioned that a new road is now being laid between Acapulco and Mexico City.

Mr. Arnold described the interesting old silver mining town of Taxco, where any buildings erected today must be in keeping with the original old places of the town. The mine owner, who has done much of the building, has dedicated a Catholic church to the community, a church filled with marvelously beautiful hand carved objects.

The Nebraska cattleman visited some of the little Indian villages in Mexico, where the people live just as they did 100 years ago, with markets in the streets and very few modern touches. There is a claim that 80 per cent of the country's population is Indian. Unlike those of our states, these people are not segregated. They do some farming, etc., says Mr. Arnold—"maybe with a crooked stick and a horse—but they make their own livelihood and are not dependent on the government or anyone else; they do it themselves."

Some of the towns visited by Mr. Arnold have Indian markets on certain days, and shop is set up after several streets are blocked off for the purpose. "They have everything," he declares; "livestock, clothing, prepared foods, raw foods—everything right out in the open . . . They stay for a day perhaps, fold up in the evening and next day they go to another place.

"Most of them walk or ride a burro. More produce—and everything else—is packed on these little animals there than anyplace else, I'm sure. And these people also use busses. These stop nearly any place on the road to pick up the passengers, and they always carry a load. You see them every few minutes, everywhere you go. The fares are cheap—perhaps a fourth to a half of ours, except in the resort towns. There, the prices are on a par with ours. (And rooms there are also about the same prices as here.)"

Mr. Arnold's conclusion: Everyone should, if given the opportunity, try to visit Mexico. It's a good trip to make, and there is much to see.



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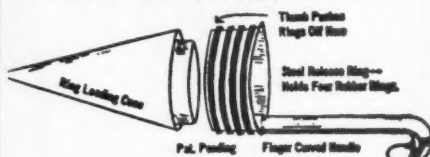
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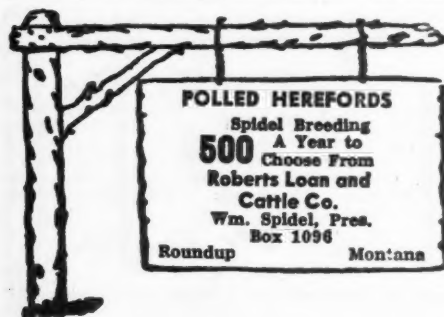
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Washington Notes

OPPOSING CONTROLS

The Senate Banking Committee is working on a new controls law. During hearings which ended late last month most meat and livestock industry witnesses asked for decontrol of prices, many of which are sagging below ceilings. Among those who testified was Rad Hall, assistant secretary of the American National. In a preliminary vote, the committee decided on a one-year extension of the controls as authorized in the Defense Production Act (the administration wants a two-year extension and tighter control). When the House holds its hearings later this month, Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National will be one of the witnesses.

WOULD MAKE U. S. DEFENDANT

A bill before the Senate, S. 18, would provide that the United States may be made defendant in any suit for the adjudication of water rights where it appears that the United States is the owner or is in the process of acquiring water rights by appropriation under state law, by purchase, exchange or otherwise.

ASKS LIMIT ON TAXES

The American Bar Association has adopted a resolution asking for a limit to be placed on the power of Congress to levy and collect taxes on incomes, inheritances and gifts, by Constitutional amendment; it would limit this congressional power, except in war emergencies, to impose taxes to a maximum rate of 25 per cent on income, whether direct or excises.

INSPECTION IS FOR PUBLIC

On March 4 Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National testified before the House Appropriations Committee to ask for allotment of sufficient funds to pay full meat inspection costs. The stockmen's spokesman reasoned that this is a service in the public interest and should be paid for by the public. Appropriations last year were short of the needed amount.

HIDE QUOTAS REMOVED

Assistant Executive Secretary Hall of the American National joined in a request (now granted, as of Apr. 1) last month to have export quotas removed from wet cattle hides, hide parts, wet and dry calf and kip skins. Industry spokesmen pointed out that hides were backing up here, while some foreign countries have a large potential demand for them.

'HUNGRY HORSE'

An Arkansas congressman is disclosed to have objected to the name of the Hungry Horse dam being built by the government in Montana. Referring to the \$13,345,000 that Congress is being asked to vote for the construction, he contends that "hungry" is hardly the word for it—"it ought to be fat by this time!"

PLANTINGS BELOW GOALS

It has been remarked that when farmers find their neighbors are planning on smaller plantings, they often increase theirs. In the case of corn, many growers will have a couple of months to make any changes they wish, though at this writing expected plantings for this year appear well below government goals—perhaps 9,000,000 acres short of the 1952 goal for all principal feed grains and more than 5,000,000 acres short for corn alone. Secretary of Agriculture Brannan has asked farmers to increase their intended plantings.

REGULATION FOR REACTORS

The USDA has announced proposed regulations governing interstate movement of animals affected with brucellosis or paratuberculosis. The suggested controls would limit to destinations for slaughter the interstate shipment of animals which have not been vaccinated for brucellosis and have reacted to test. Purebreds moved for breeding purpose which later react may be returned to point of origin. Reactors in paratuberculosis are similarly regulated. Reactors are to be marked and separated while in transit and vehicles carrying them cleaned and disinfected at destination.

TO STEM 'WETBACKS'

The President has signed into law a bill designed to curb the illegal flow of Mexican "wetback" laborers into the United States. The measure authorizes officials to search without court warrant for illegal immigrants on private property, excluding dwellings, within 25 miles of the border. Employment would not constitute the "harboring" of such aliens.

WANTS MORE PROTECTION

Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannan has made another plea for his farm plan—this time before the convention of the National Farmers Union in Dallas. Once again he states his desire to give producers of perishable commodities "the price protection which they deserve and need." As for the present price support program, he believes it should be strengthened by removing the sliding scale which lowers supports as production increases.



'My wife talks to herself, but she doesn't know it. She thinks I'm listening!'

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FOOT-A

The Can... to control... it may rev... with powe... dispose of... loss, if an... The plan is... to preven... mouth disc... surplus m... disastrous... to restorat... animals an... Two provi... strictions.

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April, 1952

FOOT-AND-MOUTH NOTES

The Canadian government may decide to control all surplus meat in Canada; it may revive the wartime meat board with power to buy surplus meat and dispose of it as best it can, with the loss, if any, borne by the government. The plan is probably aimed not so much to prevent possible spread of foot-and-mouth disease as to block movement of surplus meat into local markets with disastrous effect on prices. It might lead to restoration of the free movement of animals and meats between provinces. Two provinces have relaxed their restrictions.

Beef cattle numbers on Canadian farms showed an upward trend during 1951 (total cattle numbered 8,962,000 head Dec. 1, 1951) and hog producers are expecting a 22 per cent increase in the spring pig crop. The increase is expected to result in surplus of meat during 1952. Efforts will be made to sell surpluses to Great Britain, but Britain hasn't much cash and she may be able to get meat more cheaply elsewhere.

Source of the outbreak is still unknown. The German immigrant who at first was thought to have brought it in has been exonerated. Nevertheless, Canada has restricted the movement of immigrants from foot-and-mouth disease areas of Europe and announced all European immigrants must be declared free of the disease before entering Canada.

Officials in Regina say that few cattle left the quarantined area between the first outbreak signs in November and the quarantine in mid-February. Most shipments got no further than the buffer zone, in which no disease has been found. A few head may have entered the U. S. but all were from farms later found free from infection.

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan announced Mar. 21 that U. S. inspectors have under observation 150 shipments of cattle and other animals shipped in from Canada in the weeks just prior to the discovery of foot-and-mouth in Canada.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has decided to issue no more permits for importation of wild ruminants or swine from any of the foot-and-mouth infected countries. An old law permits importation of wild ruminants and swine under drastic requirements which have been thrown up to safeguard the country.

With no more fresh outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease by next September 1, Mexico will be declared free of this malady for the first time since 1947. President Miguel Aleman and Secretary Brannan joined in such a statement on Mar. 12. Full-time personnel now engaged there in the campaign number 1,770 and this country has spent about \$123,000,000

as its share of the eradication program.

The Joint U. S.-Mexican Commission in charge of the foot-and-mouth work will continue inspections of susceptible animals with a reduced force until Sept. 1. Livestock owners will thereafter be expected to report all suspicious symptoms occurring and a small staff of American specialists will stay in Mexico City to investigate such reports and operate the diagnostic laboratory there.

NEW ITEMS

Just announced by the Farnam Company of Phoenix, Ariz., is this new "bomb type" applicator for their liquid screw worm remedy, based on USDA-recommended formula EQ-335. Advantages are time and labor saving; faster, more efficient and economical application. The bomb will be available soon through veterinary supply dealers.



A centrifugal pump, tractor-driven, self-priming, is made by the Barnes Manufacturing Co., Mansfield, Ohio, for use with International Farmall tractors, saving the cost of an additional engine.



This little calf is enjoying a meal from a "Calf-Teria" nipple pail. The item furnishes a good method of raising calves through critical periods.

FEEDERS' DAY, FT. HAYS, KANS.

The annual roundup and feeders day will be held Apr. 25 at Fort Hays, Kans. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Hays experimental station.

RESTRICTED DIET HARMLESS

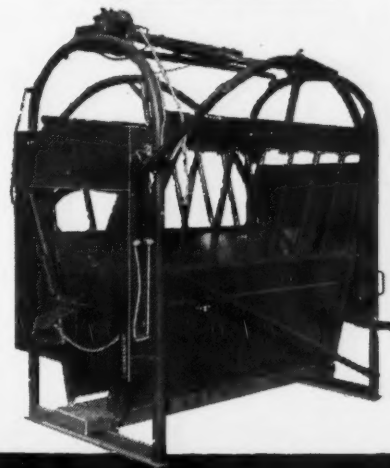
Recent experiments of the USDA show that beef calves forced to exist on scanty rations for as long as six months can still produce high quality meat. It was found that meat from animals fed restricted diets at ages of 6 to 12 months was at least equal in quality, and sometimes superior, to the meat from animals that had been well fed.

A CLARIFICATION

PRODUCER readers should be advised that the article on "The Reseeding Money" by Lynn H. Douglas, which appeared on Page 16 of the March issue, did not make clear where a quotation used near the start of the story came to a close. The excerpt from the 1950 report of the chief of the Forest Service was correctly three paragraphs long; the quotation closed with the sentence, "Congress, however, did not appropriate the full amount authorized for the first year of the contemplated 15-year program." The wording from that point on was that of Mr. Douglas.

ANOTHER **TECO** PRODUCT

CATTLE SQUEEZE



The many exclusive features of the famous Teco Cattle Squeeze make it the most popular squeeze available. Patented dehorning gate (available separately) securely holds the head and animal for any operation... yet it swings open to allow the animal to leave through the front. Adjustable for height, it closes automatically. Rear stop gate is spring balanced... safe, easy to operate. Squeeze rather on top draws both sides together simultaneously... keeps animal on its feet. Locks automatically... releases instantly. Write for full particulars.



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Please send full information on TECO:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Squeezes | <input type="checkbox"/> Calf Chutes |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Fertilizer Loaders | <input type="checkbox"/> Feed Wagon Beds |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Elevators | <input type="checkbox"/> Stock Racks |

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

25 minutes. Serve warm.

And one last dried fruit recipe that is a favorite of ours; a filling for any plain cake, sponge or chiffon. I like to split the cake and spread the layers generously with this puree. Then top with sweetened whipped cream and sprinkle with chopped, toasted almonds. Makes a festive dessert out of the plainest cake.

DRIED APRICOT PUREE

One-half pound dried apricots
1 cup or slightly more of cold water
One-half cup sugar
One-third cup of orange marmalade
Few grains of salt

Wash apricots, cook until soft and the water almost evaporated. Rub through a coarse sieve and add remaining ingredients. Let cool before spreading between layers of cake. Or, for variety, spread sweetened whipped cream between the layers and swirl the apricot puree on the top and sides of cake. Sprinkle with toasted almonds.

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening to you all.—D.M.

CowBelle Notes

Kern County CowBelles and Tulare County CowBelles gathered recently at Cavelo Inn for luncheon and a joint meeting. Mrs. Helen Carver, president, conducted the brief business meeting and introduced Mrs. Blanche Carlisle, Tulare County president, and the other officers of the Kern and Tulare groups. Colored slides of Mexico were shown by Mrs. John Guthrie of Porterville.

Both groups are planning dances, funds from which will be used for philanthropic purposes.

Meeting simultaneously with the men of the Kansas Livestock Association at Wichita, the Kansas CowBelles have elected Mrs. Wayne Rogler of Matfield Green to the presidency as successor to Mrs. Herb Barr of Leoti. Mrs. Floyd Casement of Sedan, who has been serving as secretary-treasurer, was named vice-president, and the secretary-treasurer's post went to Mrs. Earl Kielhorn of Cambridge. The sessions were well attended, and ladies present included Mrs. O. W. Lynam of Burdett, president of the new National CowBelles, and Mrs. Mell Harper of Sitka, the secretary-treasurer.

LADIES! JOIN NOW!

(You can still be a charter member of the National CowBelles, by clipping the coupon below and mailing it before Dec. 31, 1952, to Mrs. Mell Harper, Sitka, Kan., the secretary-treasurer.)

I desire to become a charter member of the National CowBelles and am enclosing \$1 for my 1952 membership and dues.

Name _____

Address _____

ARIZONA JUNIORS MEET

The annual meeting of the Arizona State Junior Cattle Growers was held after a group breakfast at Prescott, Ariz., Feb. 15-17, at the same time as the seniors were in session. Junior president Jim Cowan presided, and after the meeting was called to order the members were asked to rise and introduce themselves. John Cooper, past president of the National Juniors, reported on the Swift Company trip that each National Junior leader receives. Other members, who had been assigned the job, reported on the senior cattle growers' committee meetings which they had attended. Pat McLernon reported on the trip to the American National meeting at Fort Worth in January, as did President Cowan.

The meeting voted to contribute \$100 to the National Juniors organization, new president of which is Rex Messersmith of Alliance, Nebr. On payment of dues each National Junior member receives a car sticker.

The young people have decided to have a delegate from Boys' Ranch attend the junior meetings each year; the youth will have a chance to come to all local meetings and receive an expense-paid trip to the annual state meeting.

There was a good turnout at the meeting, with about 35 present for the breakfast. The \$1.50-a-year dues and a yearly convention dance will finance activities.

New officers elected are: Nathan Ellison, Globe, president; Betty Stephens, Kingman, vice-president; Maryella Sproul, Douglas, secretary; Pat McLernon, Prescott, treasurer. Girl representative is Nelda Bowman of Safford; boy representative, Bob Cowan of McNeal.

S. D. Oldsters Will Meet

Each year at convention-time for the South Dakota Stock Growers Association, there is a reunion of the Last Roundup Club, a group of old cowhands who organized at Hot Springs in June, 1948. Each of the members, to be eligible, must have participated in roundups or followed trail drives west of the Missouri River in South Dakota during or prior to 1905. At the 1950 meeting in Fort Pierre, the womenfolk proposed and then formed an auxiliary group made up of wives, widows, daughters or sisters of members of the Last Roundup Club. Ladies who wish to become members are asked to send in \$1 for dues before the June 9-11 meeting of the Stock Growers and Rounduppers at Aberdeen. Officers of the auxiliary are: Birdie McDonald, Ottumwa, S. D., president; Laura Anderson, Recluse, Wyo., vice-president; May Rigney, Kennebec, S. D., secretary-treasurer. Secretary of the LRC, also known as "The 1902 Cowboys," is Dick Jones.

Between 1940 and 1950 Florida showed a 352 per cent increase in sales of livestock and livestock products, to become third in the nation's southeastern section in this respect.



**HANDMADE
MOCCASINS**

\$3.50
Pair

These comfortable, Indian-style moccasins are handmade of soft, pliable leather, with padded inner soles for added comfort. Your selection of plain or beaded toes . . . white or natural color. Sizes 3 to 12.

Please send me _____ prs. Moccasins
at \$3.50 pr. Color _____ Beaded _____
Plain _____ Sizes _____ Check/Money
order enclosed. Send Prepaid _____ Send
C.O.D. I'll Pay Postage _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

DEL NORTE SADDLERY

110 W. San Antonio St. El Paso, Texas

8-year experiment shows

Angus calves average

66 LBS. MORE AT WEANING

In 8 continuous years of comparison by a leading state university between two major beef breeds involving 374 calves . . . ANGUS purebred calves outweighed purebred calves of the other breed by 66 lbs. average at weaning time. Since all calves were fed and handled the same, this accurate experiment proves: "Angus calves grow faster!" Be ahead! Buy Blacks! Wean bigger calves!

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n
Chicago 9, Illinois

Are You Keeping Up

with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject:

Livestock

American Cattle Producer, \$2; Arizona Stockman, \$1.50; Southern Livestock Journal, \$2; The Sheepman, \$2; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$2; Gulf Coast Cattleman, \$2; Mississippi Stockman Farmer, M., \$1.

Horses

Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$2.

Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (Squab fancy), \$2.

Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Florida Poultry & Farm Journal, M., \$1.

Rabbits

American Rabbit Journal, \$1; California Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit Magazine, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; Angora Rabbit Magazine, m., \$1.

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Sample copies at single copy prices.
Send dime for list—hundreds more.

SALES

**APRIL
11
KANS.**

Shorthorns . . . that make good everywhere
MID-KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SHOW AND SALE
Salina, Kans., April 11, at Salina County Fairgrounds
SHOW 9 A.M. (Judge, Albert Dunham); SALE 12:30 P.M. (Auctioneer,
C. D. "Pete" Swaffar)
64 BULLS . . . 25 FEMALES
. . . Real herd bull opportunities . . . 17 bred cows and heifers . . . 7 open
heifers and 1 cow with calf at foot.
Catalog and Information: Mervin F. Aegerter, Sale Mgr., Seward, Nebr.

**APRIL
15
NEBR.**

**Today's Best Buys . . . in the Nebraska-Kansas Shorthorn
and Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Auction**
Superior, Nebr., April 15, at Superior Sales Company Pavilion
Show 8 A.M. CST . . . Sale 12 P.M. . . . Judge—Russell Cummings,
Elizabeth, Colo. . . . Auctioneers—Halsey and Kottmeyer
119 HEAD 30 Shorthorn Bulls 53 Polled Shorthorn Bulls
14 Shorthorn Females 22 Polled Shorthorn Females

**KANSAS
April
16**

HEREFORD SALE—APRIL 16, 1952
50 Head of Bulls, 1 to 2 years old 30 Females, 1 to 2 years old
The Bulls are a useful group and would make excellent range bulls. They are
well grown but not show fitted.
Most of the heifers will be bred.
All cattle are of Domino, Baca & Anxiety Breeding.
Write for a catalog.
SUTOR HEREFORD FARMS, Zurich, Rooks Co., Kans.

**APRIL
26
WYO.**

CENTRAL HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL SPRING SALE APRIL 26, LUSK, WYO.
60 HEAD Strong-aged, rugged Hereford bulls consigned by 17 top
breeders in this area . . . Top quality range bulls; some
excellent herd bull prospects.
Sale at modern barn at Niobrara County Fairgrounds;
noon lunch will be served.
For information and catalog write S. E. West, Lusk, Wyo.

**May
1**

GREELEY BULL SALE
65 BULLS—When you need them—65 BULLS
Greeley, Colorado—May 1, 1952
NORTHERN COLORADO HEREFORD BREEDERS
For a catalogue write Stow L. Witwer, Greeley, Colo.

**MAY 13
S. DAK.**

BULLS WITH SCALE, TYPE and QUALITY
FIND THEM AT GETTYSBURG, S. D., MAY 13
Selling: 5 tried young Herd Sires; 30 Herd Bull Prospects; 60 Top Range
Bulls; 15 Bred Females
Write for catalog: L. R. Houck, Mgr.
TRIPLE U HEREFORD RANCH Gettysburg, S. D.



"If you ask me, we STILL need
a fourth for bridge!"

SHORT-FED CONTESTS PLANNED

Plans for the 1952 Chicago International show call for short-fed special classes to be repeated under more stringent requirements: This year the competition will consist of two classes — one for carlots of 15 steers weighing under 1,000 pounds each; the other for carlots weighing 1,000 pounds and over. Short-feds were shown in 1951 for the first time in many years.

NORTHWEST HEREFORDS, \$1.098

At Spokane, Wash., last month, 84 head of registered Herefords set a \$1,098 average in the sale of the Northwest Hereford Breeders Association. The top bull drew down a price of \$6,600, and the top female, consigned by Herbert Chand-

ler, Baker, Ore., went to a bidder at \$2,500. Totals for the event on 68 bulls were \$73,680 (average \$1,083) and on 16 females \$18,615 (average \$1,163.)

S. D. HEREFORD MEETING

At a meeting in Aberdeen, the South Dakota Hereford Association has elected Walter Taylor of Rapid City president. The annual Hereford show and sale which the group had scheduled has had to be cancelled because of poor weather conditions, but the show will be held in combination with one at Huron in April.

BIXBY SALE HELD IN ARIZONA

Some 500 cattlemen were on hand when the Stephen L. Bixby ranch sold 40 spring and summer bull calves at Globe, Ariz., recently. The average sale price set on these 1951 animals was \$692, with the top at \$975. Second-high mark was \$925.

AMARILLO SHOW WINNERS

A 920-pound whiteface was the top steer at the annual Amarillo (Tex.) Fat Stock Show early last month. Bobby Sale of Stanton, Tex., owned the steer. The reserve grand champion—also a Hereford—was shown by Bill Keiley of Hereford, Tex. Judge of the Amarillo event was Governor Dan Thornton of Colorado.

BRAHMAN BULLS AT \$493

The first registered range Brahman bull sale held in Houston, Tex., last month returned a total of \$21,680 on 44 animals, for an average of \$492.73 per head. Top price was \$1,035; second-high was \$1,000. All the animals were 20 months or older, and consignments were limited to 50 bulls owned by members of the Houston Area Brahman Breeders Association; the several hundred buyers came from throughout the country.

ANGUS REPORTS ADVANCE

In a cumulative report covering the October 1951-February 1952 period, the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association announces an increase of 25.68 per cent in registration of purebred Angus calves as compared with the same period of the preceding year. The five-month registration totaled 93,627; in the same period transfers increased 18.43 per cent over last year.

NEVADANS SELL HEREFORDS

The Nevada Hereford Association held its eighth annual sale at Reno last month. Although a heavy storm the night before tied up transportation facilities and seriously curtailed attendance, the event set an average of \$863.50 per head on 73 bulls and \$640 on six females. The grand champion sold for \$2,000. Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, showed the reserve champion. The champion pen of three brought \$1,020 per head; the champion pen of five bulls brought \$810 per head. Top price for a female went on the grand champion at \$1,000.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

PANHAN
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April, 1952

PANHANDLE HEREFORD SALE

At Amarillo, Tex., the annual sale of the Panhandle Hereford Breeders Association has returned an average of \$819 on 106 head of purebreds, with 68 bulls bringing \$60,755 for an \$893 average and five pens of three bulls going at \$8,490 for a \$566 average. The top-selling animal brought \$5,150; second-high drew a bid of \$3,500. The top-of-the-sale female sold for \$2,000.

ANGUS TO SHOW AT DENVER

One of the features of the 47th annual National Western Stock Show at Denver, Jan. 16-24, 1953, will be a national Aberdeen-Angus show, with choice animals of the breed competing for a record amount in premium money.

PARTNERS CHANGE OPERATION

The 20-year Needham-Hickey Hereford partnership at Moore, Mont., recently split up; the Hickeys are still operating at the same location under their name; the Needhams have brought their share of the cattle to Colorado and will operate as the Needham Hereford Ranch at Mead, Colo.

BRAHMAN EXHIBIT WINNERS

J. D. Hudgins Ranch, Hungerford, Tex., showed the grand champion female, and Norris Cattle Co., Ocala, Fla., the reserve heifer in the Imperial National Brahman Show and Sale at Bartow last month. Henry O. Partin and Sons of Kissimmee, Fla., took the get-of-sire championship with four animals, one of which was later chosen grand champion bull of the show.

MISS. POLED SALE MARKS RECORD

The ninth annual Panola-Tate Polled Hereford Sale late last month at Senatobia, Miss., grossed \$194,375 for an average of \$3,239 on 60 head. A new world's record price for a female of the breed was set at \$14,000; the top seller of the sale brought \$21,000. Average on 45 females was \$2,824; on 15 bulls it was \$4,485 a head.

GERTRUDIS BREED DOWN UNDER

The King Ranch of Texas recently announced that it has, in association with a group of Australian graziers, formed a company which will set up a foundation herd of purebred Santa Gertrudis cattle in Australia. This is the first instance of such a joint venture. Headquarters will be set up on 7,500 acres in Queensland. The first 200-head shipment will get to Melbourne in June, and annual bull sales will be featured thereafter.

IDAHO BULLS SELL

The annual spring range bull sale of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association at Twin Falls last month brought a total of \$138,585 on 185 animals for a \$749.10 average. The top 10 in the sale averaged \$1,852.50; top seller went through the ring at \$3,200, and Herbert Chandler of Baker, Ore., had the next-high bull which sold for \$2,850.

April, 1952

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Purebred and Commercial

GRASS RANGE

N BAR RANCH

MONTANA

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

Have a 4-year-old son of Onward Vagabond 1st and a 2-year-old son for sale
A real pair. \$1,500 and \$1,000 each

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS • 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.

N. M. HEREFORD OFFICERS

The New Mexico Hereford Association met at Albuquerque late last month and re-elected E. N. Jeffers of Springer president. Bert C. Roy of Rogers and Roy R. Largent of Grenville were re-named vice-presidents, and Parley Jensen of Albuquerque remains secretary-treasurer. The retiring president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers, Roy Forehand of Carlsbad, was appointed a director.

BRAHMAN CONGRESS SUCCESS

About 40 members of the American Brahman Breeders recently returned from Cuba where they represented the United States at the successful Havana congress of the International Brahman

Breeders. Included in the group were Henry O. Partin, the American association president; Eugene Griffin, president of the Eastern Brahman Association, and Executive Secretary Harry P. Gayden of Houston, Tex., of the international organization.

DOUBLY SWEET WIN

Minnie Marie Hopkins of Sayre, Okla., 17, has realized a dream shared with a brother killed in World War II. Her 1,160-pound Hereford steer took top honors at the annual 4-H and FFA show in Oklahoma City. He was a gift from John Vanier's CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan., last year, after the calf she'd been grooming died.

IDAHOANS BUY PENNEY BULL

This picture was taken on the J. C. Penney Farm at Hamilton, Mo., last year when Mr. and Mrs. Steve Mahaffey, Jr., of Tendoy, Ida., purchased Home Place Eileenmere 67th for \$4,200 from Mr. Penney. Pictured, l. to r., with the bull are Mr. Penney and the Mahaffeys. This 1950 sale averaged \$5,000. A half-brother of the one here shown recently sold for \$70,000. At the same sale Mr. Mahaffey also bought Home Place Black Cap 26th, a heifer, for \$3,500; this won first place at the Fort Worth show and second place at Denver in 1949. Mr. Mahaffey has in the past few years built up both Angus and Hereford herds.



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ROLLER MILLS
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WITHOUT DUSTING



Giant 10-in. diameter Tuf-Cast, chromed rolls crimp or crack grains better, faster, with less power. 10 Portable and Stationary Models. PTO and V-Belt drive. Farm, Feeder and Mill sizes.

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HEREFORDS
Quality - Quantity
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Keeps trespassers away . . . Heavy, long-lasting metal sign, 6 3/4 inches by 15 inches, made of sturdy rust-proof metal. White enamel background with large black letters . . . No sharp edges to cut livestock . . . These signs will last for years. Only 50c ea. Ppd.

MINIMUM ORDER—6 SIGNS

Three other signs (same size) also available—"Posted—No Fishing" "Posted—No Hunting" "Keep Gates Closed"

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

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115 W. Exchange, Ft. Worth 6, Tex.
Gentlemen:
Enclose find check or money order for \$_____. Please ship me _____ Metal
(Amount) (Quantity)
Posted signs.
Specify Type: _____
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

Stockyards Will House Chicago Political Conventions

Both the Republican and Democratic presidential nominating conventions will take place this coming summer in the International Amphitheater of Chicago's stockyards. The tanbark footing of the pavilion will give way to a well scrubbed cement floor for the occasion, and air-conditioning will take over to make delegates comfortable if the July weather is hot. William Wood Prince, president of the Chicago Union Stock Yard & Transit Co., which owns the building, says there will be arena seats for approximately 14,000 persons for the July 7 and July 21 dates. The Chicago Stadium, most recent site of the city's national conventions, has a seating capacity of about 17,000; but the amphitheater, with four halls, each of which contains more floor space than the arena itself, has far more area for the incidental activities of a political assembly. There is a 15-acre parking lot which handles 4,000 autos, and where the attendants are on horseback; and the city's traffic engineers are already studying ways of making the route between convention quarters and the Loop a quick one by means of one-way through streets.

GRASSLANDS CONGRESS SET

The U. S. Departments of State and Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations jointly announce that the sixth International Grassland Congress will be held Aug. 17-23 at Pennsylvania State College, State College, Penn., under sponsorship of the United States government and FAO. Scientists and technicians from various parts of the world will exchange information concerning the production, improvement, management and use of grassland.

A COW'S STOMACH

Considerable confusion exists as to whether the cow has a stomach or four stomachs. A recent investigation on the origin and development of the bovine stomach proves that this animal has one stomach. In the early stages of development the cow's stomach resembles that of other mammals. As the development progresses various changes take place along the stomach pouching until the final arrangement is a complex organ having four parts.—W. M. McLeod, veterinary medicine, Kansas State College.

WANT SUMMER RANCH WORK

The editor has an inquiry from two boys of college age in New York State who desire employment on a ranch for the summer months. They are anxious to work out west, "perhaps as chore boys on a ranch." They are 18 years old, about 5'10", and "husky in build." They'll be available from June 25 to Sept. 15. In past summers they have done landscaping work, chopped and sold wood and worked in a filling station. Prospective users of this eager young manpower should communicate with Peter Strife, 1 Brook Lane, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Brand Conference to Denver

Reservations may be made up to May 1 for the annual meeting of the National Brand Conference, to be held at Denver, Colo., Monday, June 30. Headquarters will be the Shirley-Savoy Hotel. President of the group is O. J. Shaw of Idaho; Lyman Brewster of Montana is vice-president, and Ralph Miracle is secretary-treasurer.

LARGEST RANCH LOAN

What is reportedly the largest ranch loan ever made in the United States has just been made as a \$6,700,000 first mortgage on the Matador Ranch, 800,000-acre property covering seven Texas counties and recently bought by American investors from a Scottish firm for more than \$20,000,000. The loan, to be paid off in 20 years, is at a 4 1/2 per cent interest rate.

BLOAT PROBLEM DISCUSSED

A special conference held in Chicago recently tackled the problem of bloat. One suggestion made at the meeting was that mixed pastures of grasses and legumes should have 50 per cent or more grasses. It was also reported less bloat occurs when animals have access to succulent, non-legume feed other than alfalfa or clover, and there was general agreement that animals should not be put out to graze green legumes if they have been with feed for some time. It was generally recognized, however, that despite increase in bloat, improved pastures are returning far greater dividends in the form of more meat, milk and other necessary animal food products than any loss attributable to this condition.

Letters TO THE EDITOR (Cont. fr. P. 4)

MAYBE OLD WAYS BEST — Still having real winter, with 2 below zero yesterday, which is very cold for this late in the season. I do feel very sorry for all the cattle that are short feed here in the Dakotas; but do believe this situation would be a lot better if horses and bob sleighs would be used in place of Operation Snowbound. Have used bob sleighs and horses every day but one, since the 6th day of December, and in places there is more than 6 feet of snow under sleigh, and travel from 6 to 18 miles on warmer days. Hope next winter will be better, but will be prepared for more snow.—Aug. Thorstenson, Walworth County, S. D.

SPRINGTIME NOTE—It's just breaking spring here. 'Most everyone will be in the fields this week. Wheat doing good. No freeze-out. Grass pretty short yet; has been too cold nights to grow much. Plenty of feed and stock wintered better than usual. Good per cent on calf crop to date. Moisture just about average. — Perry B. Pattee, Gilliam County, Ore.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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ODUCER

Personal Mention

Arthur T. Esgate has succeeded C. R. Arnold, retired, as production credit commissioner in the Farm Credit Administration. He will have immediate supervision of the 12 production credit corporations and 500 production credit associations.

F. M. Simpson, widely known head of Swift & Company's agricultural research department, is retiring from his 27-year connection with the firm; next year he plans to teach a course in marketing of livestock and meats at Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C. Mr. Simpson's research post with Swift is to be assumed by T. W. Glaze, who joined the company in 1944 and recently was appointed assistant head of the agricultural research section.

H. H. Hoppingarner of Manter, Kan., has bought 3,200 acres of the Ft. Holly Ranch near Holly, Colo. The remaining 560 acres in the property were sold to J. B. Dorenkamp & Son of Holly.

Herbert Dysart and Joe E. Ward of Plainview, Tex., have purchased the ranch holdings of Juan Iriart and Pedro Mandagaran of Grants, N. M., in Valencia and Socorro counties. Also bought by the Texans was adjoining land owned by Sidney Gottlieb and E. Lee Francis of Cubero.

The 70,000-acre Ross Howard ranch located about 50 miles from Lewiston, Ida., has been sold to Dean Hawn, John B. Mills, and Frank S. Hofues, all of Texas.

Gerald D. Pickford, supervisor of Routt National Forest with headquarters at Steamboat Springs, Colo., was scheduled to leave late in March for a three-to-four-month assignment in Pakistan, where he will serve as a range expert in helping out that country. He will work under Dr. C. B. Hutchinson, vice-president and dean of agriculture at the University of California. Assistant Supervisor Walter E. Pool will take charge of Routt Forest in the meantime.

With several days between meetings on their hands, American National President and Mrs. Sam Hyatt took in a few side trips to ranches, courtesy of Jay Taylor, the association's vice-president, of Amarillo, Tex. Included was a visit to the Waggoner Ranch, where John Shell of the Texas Livestock Marketing Association accompanied the Hyatts . . . The JA Ranch, courtesy of Monte Ritchie . . . Mr. Ritchie's own ranch, and several others near Amarillo . . . The Amarillo Sale Yards, where 5,280 animals went through the ring in one day. . . A tour of some of the Panhandle with Jack Mansfield and C. C. Wimberly, and meetings with a number of buyers there . . . A look at some ranches between Albuquerque and Amarillo . . . This show of fine Texas hospitality was the result of a few-day lapse between

April, 1952

the Texas association convention which Mr. Hyatt attended immediately following the Kansas Stockmen's meeting and the New Mexico meeting which he was scheduled to address several days after the Texas stay.

Included in a panel of operators and seedsmen who will participate in a meeting to probe the possibilities of revegetating large tracts of public and private range land in eastern Oregon are Herman Oliver, of John Day, cattleman, and Fred Lemcke of Seneca, honored in the state last year as outstanding cattleman.

Nels Dahlquist, since 1947 a livestock specialist with the Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service, has resigned effective Mar. 1 to join a livestock organization in Pinedale.

Dr. C. U. Duckworth assistant director of the California state department of agriculture at Sacramento, has been granted a leave of absence to go to Europe as an agency advisor on livestock disease control problems to countries receiving aid from the United States. Named to take his place for that time is Dr. R. E. Duckworth, a brother. The latter-named recently left for Regina, Sask., to study the foot-and-mouth disease situation in Canada.

Obituaries

The Arizona Cattle Growers Association has recently lost three of its prominent members in death: Williams J. Satathite, Yavapai County pioneer, who had been in ill health for some time past; Charles Wiswall, general manager of the Greene Cattle Company, also after a lengthy illness; Frank Krentz, Cochise County cattleman, who succumbed to a heart attack.

Floyd Barnes: A long-time member of the American National, the Idaho and Elmore associations, Mr. Barnes passed away last month following a prolonged illness. He was 51 years old.

Fred Hahne: The publisher and founder of the Aberdeen-Angus Journal died at his home in Webster City, Ia., last month after a lingering illness. He was a native of Webster City, and was 75 years old when he died. In 1919 he founded the Journal, remaining its active editor-publisher until a year ago, and until 1937 he also owned the Strathmore Angus Farms.

Jefferson Davis Swycaffer: Mr. Swycaffer, at 90 the oldest active cattle rancher near San Diego, Calif., died last month. His ranch was located near Ramona.

Leland W. Schneider: One of California's best known cattlemen, Mr. Schneider died some weeks ago of a heart attack at age 61. He had ranched at Sloughouse for more than 40 years and was a third-generation cattleman.

W. O. Shultz: This prominent Fort Worth, Tex., rancher and commission man passed away there recently.

Lee RIDERS

Union-Made



**THE ONLY COWBOY PANTS
WITH ALL THESE FEATURES:**

- 11 Ounce Cowboy Denim!
- Branded Cowhide Label!
- Buy your correct size . . . They're Sanforized-Shrunk!
- Scratch-Proof Hip Pockets!
- Money-Back Guarantee!

Ladies' & Boys' — 8-oz. Sanforized Denim
If Unable to Buy, Write

THE H. D. LEE CO.
San Francisco, Calif. Kansas City, Mo.
Minneapolis, Minn. South Bend, Ind. Trenton, N. J.

Sanforized-Shrinkage less than 1%


MADSON & FORTHUN

FOR SALE

35 yearling bulls. This is a good uniform bunch of range bulls. Good bone and plenty of depth of body. Write for details.


Visitors Welcome

ALEXANDER, N. D.



**PUREBRED
AMERICAN
Brahmans**

For crossbreeding means . . .
Rapid growth—
unsurpassed in
weight for age.



**AMERICAN
BRAHMAN
BREEDERS ASSOCIATION**

2711 SOUTH MAIN • HOUSTON 2, TEX.

Calendar

Apr. 10—Spring meeting, Nebraska Stock Growers' Assn., Grand Island.
 Apr. 14-15—Idaho Cattlemen's convention, Boise.
 May 8—7th annual meeting, Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Assn., Woodward.
 May 12-14—Oregon Cattlemen's Convention, Prineville.
 May 15-17—Convention, Washington Cattlemen's Assn., Colfax.
 May 21-24—Convention, Colorado Cattlemen's Assn., Colorado Springs.
 May 22-24—Convention, Montana Stockgrowers Assn., Butte.
 June 3-5—Convention, Wyoming Stock Grower, Cheyenne.
 June 5-7—North Dakota Stockmen's Assn. convention, Dickinson.
 June 9-11—South Dakota Stock Growers' convention, Aberdeen.
 June 12-14—Nebraska Stock Growers' convention, Gordon.
 June 30—National Livestock Brand Conference, Denver, Colo.
 Aug. 3-7—67th annual convention, National Assn. Retail Meat and Food Dealers, New York City.
 Oct. 4-11—42nd annual Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore.
 Oct. 30-31—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show & Sale.
 Oct. 31-Nov. 9—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
 Nov. 15-19—Ogden, Utah, Livestock Show.
 Nov. 29-Dec. 6—Chicago International Exposition.
 Jan. 4, 1953—Executive meeting, American National Cattlemen's Assn., Kansas City, Mo.
 Jan. 5-7—56th annual convention, AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN., Kansas City, Mo.
 Jan. 16-24—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

| | Mar. 27, 1952 | Mar. 23, 1951 |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Steers—Prime | \$36.25-39.75 | \$37.50-42.50 |
| Steers—Choice | 33.00-37.25 | 34.25-39.50 |
| Steers—Good | 29.00-33.25 | 32.50-35.25 |
| Steers—Comm. | 26.00-29.50 | 31.00-33.50 |
| Vealers—Cm.-Gd. | 30.00-36.00 | 32.00-36.00 |
| Calves—Cm.-Gd. | 26.00-33.00 | 29.00-34.00 |
| F. & S. Strs.—G.-Ch. | 29.50-37.50 | 32.50-39.00 |
| F. & S. Strs.—Cm.-Md. | 23.00-30.50 | 28.00-33.00 |
| Hogs (200-240 lbs.) | 16.65-17.10 | 21.25-22.25 |
| Lambs—Gd.-Ch. | 25.75-26.75 | 41.00-42.50 |
| Ewes—Gd.-Ch. | 13.50-15.50 | 23.00-24.50 |

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

| | Ctl | Clvs. | Hogs | Shp. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 9 wks.to Mar.3, '51 | 2,145 | 851 | 11,215 | 1,873 |
| 9 wks.to Mar.1, '52 | 2,133 | 740 | 12,924 | 2,084 |
| 5 wks.to Mar.3, '52 | 1,096 | 452 | 5,186 | 930 |
| 5 wks.to Mar.1, '52 | 1,170 | 409 | 6,964 | 1,192 |

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

| | Feb. 29 | Jan. 31 | Feb. 28 | 5-yr. Avg. |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| Frozen Beef | 240,032 | 228,585 | 136,943 | 138,288 |
| Cured Beef | 10,776 | 11,711 | 12,097 | 12,103 |
| Total Pork | 786,194 | 704,992 | 641,565 | 585,045 |
| Lamb, Mutton | 13,436 | 13,840 | 9,474 | 15,126 |
| Lard & Rend. | | | | |
| Pork Fat | 63,492 | 49,284 | 89,433 | 121,042 |
| Total Poultry | 269,334 | 300,000 | 242,023 | 236,048 |

BEEF CATTLE NUMBERS

In the March PRODUCER, Page 18, the table showing cattle by states failed to specify that these were beef cattle and not all cattle.

WHEATLAND RANCH
 Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Stock
 For Sale
 James B. Hollinger Chapman, Kan.

"WHERE TO BUY" CLASSIFIED DEPT.

Classified rates: 70 cents a line; lower rates for 3 and 6 insertions. Figure a line as 7 words.

RANCHES, FARMS

LOOKING for a good RANCH? Bill Thach can show you the best. So. Colo. Land & Livestock Co., Offices: Klein Hotel Building, Phone 17, Walsenburg, Colorado.

Ed Reardon

Real Estate Broker

ALEX JOHNSON HOTEL

RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

FOR SALE—957-acre East Texas rainbelt stock ranch, running spring water, lots bottom land. Buckner Realty, Mount Pleasant, Texas.

MISSOURI RANCHES

500-6000 ACRE SPREADS

\$12 to \$35 per acre

Where Water and Grass are Plentiful and Certain

Write for New FREE LIST
 STAR REALTY CO.

Bank Bldg.

Cole Camp, Mo.

FOR SALE OREGON RANCHES

IF INTERESTED in Oregon Stock Ranches or diversified farms, write for listings to

H. H. SCHMITT

Prineville, Oregon

CATTLE RANCH

1,131 ACRES Central California stock ranch. 900 A. in alfalfa and irrigated permanent pasture. Excellent soil, also suitable for row crops. Abundant low cost irrig. water from San Joaquin river. Good fences, corrals, chute, scales, outbuildings, and main residence. 9 miles from large city. Paved roads. Low cost operation. Finest cow-calf outfit in this area. Owner carrying 750 head, can be increased. Under \$500 per acre, good terms. Contact Bill Lewis, Jr., P. O. Box 305, Tracy, Calif. Phone 238.

FOR SALE—6,600 acre combination ranch, run sheep, goats and cattle well watered by springs, good improvements, 200 in farm, fine hunting ranch, deer, turkey, possession now, all mineral rights. Price \$200,000. Uvalde County. BOX 734, Sabinal, Texas. (Phone 195.)



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"I usually bring him home something to eat—he thinks you're it!"

RANCHES, FARMS

1,200 Cow and Calf Setup

OVER 7,000 A. of irrigated valley cattle ranch. Cheapest water in the State. Will carry 1,200 head cows, their calves, could be increased to 2,000. Lowest cost ranch per animal unit ever offered in Sacramento Valley. Price \$305,000. \$130,000 down payment. Phone, wire, or write either office.

STROMER REALTY CO.

Marysville Hotel Bldg., Ph. 35411,

Marysville, Calif.

Willows Hotel Bldg., Ph. 601,

Willows, Calif.

FOR SALE—Irrigated stock farms in winter garden area southwest Texas; year around pasture; good climate; reasonable; other ranches. Russell Gotcher, Sabinal, Texas, Box 734, Ph. 195.

RANCHMEN

I NEED LISTINGS ON
 LARGE CATTLE RANCHES & FARMS
 FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Have many qualified buyers.
 Immediate inspection.

LOYAL C. STAHL, JR.

626 Title & Tr. Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.

FARMS, Ranches—40 to 4,400 acres; write as desired. Hall, Lyndon, Kas.

CAL. CATTLE RANCH

1,302 acres near Fresno. 900 acres open rolling hills, 300 acres grain, 100 acres irrigated pasture and 150 acres leased for grain. Modern 4 bedroom home, 2 cottages, 3 barns, scales, swimming pool and family orchard. Good roads, schools and electricity. No snow; rainbelt area. Capacity 300 head stocker cattle year 'round plus grain crop. Capacity can be increased. This is one of the best small ranches in Calif. Good headquarters for larger operation. Income \$33,500. Will sell stocked if desired. Price \$146,000.

R. W. DIDDOK

1409 11 St., Modesto, Calif.

Phone 30458

380—MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. FIVE miles Sedalia. \$22,800. Description, plat, photographs furnished. W. D. Smith, Sedalia, Missouri.

RANCH OF 400 ACRES GRASS LAND, spring creek, fair improvements, good fences, 1/2 royalty. Good location about 20 mi. SW of Oklahoma City, \$50 or \$20,000, terms. Patterson Realty Co., 202 Hales Bldg., Oklahoma City.

BEST CATTLE AND SHEEP FARM IN CENTRAL ARKANSAS

450 Acres. 20 miles from college city of Conway. 7-room modern native stone home. 3 tenant houses, farm barn 44 x 60 feet, two large cattle or sheep barns, other good outbuildings. General store doing nice business. Owner will invoice stock and fixtures. Located on farm to market road, school bus and mail route by door, community center. Bermuda and Lespedeza pasture to graze 250 head of cattle. 175 head on pasture now. Owner will sell cattle at market price. Two stock ponds stocked with fish, living stream across farm fed by 40-acre government lake, good fishing. Beautiful scenery. Price \$40,000. Federal Land Bank loan can be assumed. These many features must be seen. Write for listings on 40 other farms and ranches as low as \$12.00 per acre.

WINTERS REALTY COMPANY, REALTORS

BOX 707

CONWAY, ARKANSAS

Phone 1099

144 ACRES—STOCK AND GRAIN FARM, all under fence, 90 grass and meadow. 5-room house, electricity, 2 barns, other buildings; 3 wells, 2 ponds, springs; \$8,500, \$4,500 cash, terms on balance. Fred Reukauf, Hartville, Mo., Route 2.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER